REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,259.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address in the country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
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or line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,025 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. C. Sharp, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 18th May 1872, at 4 P.M.

May 1872.		May 1872.
Leave BOMBAY 18	Leave Colombo	27
,, Carwar 20	,, Galle	28
,, Mangalore* 21	,, Negapatam	31
,, Tellicherry* 22	,, Pondicherry*	June 1
,, Cannanore* 23	,, Madras	3
,, Beypore* 23	,, Coconada	5
,, Narrakal 24	,, Viragapatam	6
,, Cochin* 24	,, Bimlipatam	6
,, Alleppey* 25	,, False Point	8
,, Tuticorin 26	Arrive CALCUTTA	10

* During the South West Monsoon, viz. from 18th May 1872, to the end of August it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin and Alleppey. Due notice will be given at these ports weather permitting, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal six miles North of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Ayres, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th May 1872, at noon.

May 1872		June 1872.
Leave BOMBAY 24	Leave BUSSORAH	12
Arrive Kurrachee 27	Arrive Fao	13
,, Gwadur 29	,, Bushire	14
,, Muscat 31	,, Linga	17
,, Bunder Abbas.. June 3	,, Bunder Abbas	18
,, Linga 4	,, Muscat	20
,, Bushire 6	,, Gwadur	22
,, Fao 8	Leave Kurrachee	24
Arrive BUSSORAH 9	Arrive BOMBAY	28

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

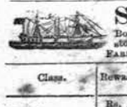
STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th May, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 6	2 0	3 8
Second Class	0 12	1 8	0 12	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 0

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

WILSON LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MAY 20.

THE Fine New S.S. WALLAMO, Captain Owen, will be despatched as above. She carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess.

Fares.

TO LIVERPOOL (excluding Liquors)...Rs. 500, 1st Class.
Do. ,, 300, 2nd ,,
TO SUEZ ..... ,, 300, 1st ,,

For plans and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.,
Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, and ODESSA RAILWAY COMPANY have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY.

In accordance with the above Notice, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 Tons, Captain Fokrochoff, will be despatched from here on or about the 16th instant.

Cargo taken to Galatz, Constantinople, Aden, all Continental Ports in general; London and Liverpool.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February 1872 a direct Goods Service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburg at reduced rates.

For Freight and Passage apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co.,
Agents, Russian Steam Nav., Trading, and Odessa Ry Co.
Bombay, 3rd May 1872.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OTHELLO, 20TH MAY.

THIS Magnificent New Steamer, A 1 18 Years, 2,500 Tons Register, 2,000-Horse Power Effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will leave Bombay about the 20th May. The OTHELLO has splendid Cabin accommodation amidships, and a spacious and airy Saloon, 40 by 30 feet on the Upper Deck, with an overhanging Deck all round to secure protection from the sun. Everything has been done in the building of this Steamer for the comfort and health of Passengers. She is well ventilated, has a separate Sitting Saloon for Ladies, with adjacent Sleeping Cabins, Bath Rooms, Smoking House, Piano, &c.

First Class	Rs. 500
Second Class	,, 300

Early application for Passage should be made to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

N.B.—The following Steamers of the WILSON LINE will also have despatch about the dates named:—

WALAMO ..... About 20th May.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£15		£4	
Suez	38	32	8	Including Wines.
Port Said	38	32	8	
Alexandria	35	30	9-10	
Messina	30	24	14	
Naples	30	24	14	
Leghorn	30	24	14	
Genoa	30	24	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	32	26	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Neat Steamers from Bombay:—

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1ST JUNE 1872.
ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1ST JULY 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay, 30th September 1871.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 20th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (1,929 tons and 450 H.P.) Captain A. Coleman, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Ouessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

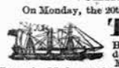
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 20th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TANJORE, (2,245 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 18th May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 Horse Power, C. C. Cousins, Commander, will sail for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 25th May.

Passengers for the Continent will proceed from Egypt by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company to Brindisi and Venice.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

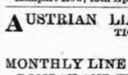
To Liverpool, via Suez Canal	1st Class	Rs. 500
Do. do.	2nd ,,	,, 350
To Suez	1st ,,	,, 350
Do.	2nd ,,	,, 225
To Venice, including Railway Fare through Egypt.....	1st ,,	,, 505
Do. do. do.	2nd ,,	,, 335
To Paris	1st ,,	,, 551
Do.	2nd ,,	,, 360

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Rampart Row, 15th April 1872.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



The next Steamers from Bombay will be the ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, about 10TH MAY, and the SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, about 10TH JUNE. These Steamers have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY PER ARETUSA, SPHINX.

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Suez	£28	£13- 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine, transit through Egypt, fees and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 1st May 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One Mail Phaeton or Wagonette, with a pair of Grey Horses and Harness.

AUCTION SALES OF MACHINERY, &c.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Laing and Son's premises, Cursetjee Sooklaee Street, Byculla, a Lot of Machinery, &c., the same comprises a Crank for carrying Boilers or other heavy goods, a set of lifting Block and Chain, Jewellers' Rolls, Garden Pumps, Iron Pulleys, Gauze Cocks, Glass Tubes, Hydraulic Presses, a toned Crab Winch, Stamping Machine, Saw Spindles, Furnace Bars, Meat Mincing Machines, Gauging Rods, Stamping Cutting Machines, single Brick-making dito, Stop Valves from 2 to 6 inches, Hanging Brackets, Pugging Mill complete, large Turning Lathes, a Wheel Cutting Machine, set cut straight or level wheels up to 3 feet diameter from small pinions, one 4 H.P. Steam Engine with shafting 50 feet in length with pulleys and ornamental brackets to bolt, to pillars and couplings complete, &c.; also a lot of Gas pipes, Bends, Elbows, &c., Indian rubber patent driving belting of various breadth, Indiarubber sheet of various thickness, &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th May 1872.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, Coloured, and White Piece Goods, Twists, &c.—

15 Bales Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs.
85 do. do. do. 7 lbs.
2 do. do. Lenathoth, 9 lbs.
5 do. do. T. Cloth, 6 lbs.
2 Cases Printed Bordered Dhotees.
5 Bales T. Red Yarn.
2 Cases Pick gilted and painted Bohemian Glassware
2 Second-hand Saddles for Ladies and Boys.

On account and risk of Ebraham Abdool Currim—
Barreis Cement, ex s.s. Como.

AUCTION SALE of FRESH OILMANSTORES, FRAGRANT PERFUMERY, and CONFECTIONERY, by the well-known makers G. F. Coward and Co., of London.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to submit to public competition, at their Rooms, this day, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, the Invoices of the undermentioned Oilman Stores and Perfumery, just landed per s.s. Peterburg:—

OILMAN STORES.—Containing Durham mustard, salad oil, vinegar, assorted pickles and sauces, French capers, oil-sen, tart fruits, assorted jams and jellies, currants, figs, raisins, tapioca, barley, oatmeal, anchovy and bloater paste, essences, &c., &c.

PERFUMERY.—Consisting of assorted essences in cut stoppered bottles, essence of peppermint, ginger, ar-matic vinegar, lavender water, milk and oil of roses, lavender, verbena and golden oil, Circassian and cold cream, macassar pomade, hair powder, Jamaica pomatum, brown Windsor and honey soap, assorted lozenges and drops, seidlitz powder, carbonate of soda, tartaric acid, cream of tartar, Epsom salts, b-beam copaiba, brandy bitters, smelling salts, camphorated and Victoria dentifrice, tooth brushes, cod liver oil, &c., &c.

6 cases Huntley and Palmer's fresh Biscuits, assorted.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 15th May 1872.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsar.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents:—

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co.; Chesson and Woodhall; and J. & W. Watson & Co.
Poona.....Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co. and Chesson and Woodhall.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.....D. Robertson & Co.
London.....G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 15TH MAY.

LAST FAMILY PERFORMANCE OF

GOOLNAR THE CHASTE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

THE ZOROASTRIAN THEATRICAL CLUB.

For the BENEFIT of the PERSIAN ZOROASTRIANS.
THE VICTORIA THEATRE,
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 15TH MAY.
The Much-admired Play of
KHODABUX!

MR. GEORGE VAN RAALTE is authorized to sign our Firm, per procuration, from this date.

BEHREND BROTHERS.

15th May 1872.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN ARBITRATION.—Persons who have paid Premi since the suspension to the ex-Directors of the Bombay Branch are requested to apply to the undersigned for refund of same.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Agent in India of the Joint Official Liquidator of the several Companies in Liquidation.
Calcutta, 11th May 1872.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER of RETURNABLE PREMIUM of the "ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY," in Liquidation, hereby give NOTICE to all whom it may concern, that the sum of Rs. 11,410-6-7 or thereabout, placed by me in terms of instructions received through the Calcutta Office, from the Provisional Liquidators, in the New Bank of Bombay, in the joint names of the ex-Directors and myself, for the Provisional Liquidator,—having been removed without my knowledge or consent, my responsibility in the matter of said moneys ceased from the date of removal.

D. M'L. SLATER.

NOTICE.—Hard Fees on the following Boats, which lie unclaimed on the Hard at Tank Bunder, not having been paid during the past twelve (12) months, they will, unless the amount due be paid within One Month from this date, BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION toward satisfaction of the amount due:—

Boat Nos. 222, 477, 622, 650, 808, 1012, 1093, 1109, 1129, 1142, 1287, 1267, 1240, 1277, 1332, 1464, 1466, 1481, 1817, 1904, 1966, 1985, 2011, 2152, 2164, 2139, 2104, 2250, 1868, 227, 2282, 2377, 2389, 2410, 2467, 2508, 2032, 2724, 2713, 2840, 2834, 2229, 2269, 3119, 3137, 3.24, 3351, 3421, 3637, 3641, 4763, 3519.

J. RYAN, Traffic Manager,
Government Bunders.
Bombay, Carnac Bunder, 9th May 1872.

LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT COMPANY, (Limited.)

HEAD OFFICE—Trafalgar Square.

Subscribed Capital—£115,000.

The objects of the Company are to Guarantee the Fidelity of Persons filling Situations of Trust, and to Insure Compensation for Personal Injury, or Death arising from Accidents.

Indian Branches.
Calcutta...Messrs. Anstruther & Co.....Managing Agents.
Madras..... ,, ...Agents.
Bombay..... ,, W. Nicol & Co..... ,,

Bombay Board of Directors.
The Hon. J. A. Forbes.....Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Capt. G. F. Henry .....Superintendent P. & O. Co.
Thos. E. Taylor, Esq.....Messrs. Lawrence & Co.
Hamilton Maxwell, Esq. ,, W. Nicol & Co.

Medical Advisers.
Sidney Smith, Esq., M.D.

Solicitors.
Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, Solicitors to Government.

The Bonds of the Company are accepted by Her Majesty's Government, the Court of Chancery, and many Railway Companies, and Municipal Corporations in the United Kingdom, India, and Australia.

A Special Fund of £20,000 is deposited in the hands of Trustees for the protection of Government Policies.

RATES OF PREMIUM.

GUARANTEE BRANCH.—As the scale of Premium varies according to the nature of the Situation and the duties to be performed, reference must be made to the Agents for quotation of the premium in each case.

ACCIDENT BRANCH.—The Risks are divided into Three Classes—ORDINARY, EXTRA, and SPECIAL. The first includes Members of the Legal and Medical Professions, Bankers, Merchants, Clerks, &c. The second includes Civil Engineers, and Naval and Military Officers not on active service. The third includes all persons over 60 years of age, and those engaged in business of a specially hazardous nature.

TABLE OF EXAMPLES.

Sum payable in event of Death.	Weekly Allowance. Total Disablement.	COMPENSATION. To secure Weekly Allowance. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	ANNUAL PREMIUMS. To secure Weekly Allowance and a sum in event of Death. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	Rates for 3rd Class must be ascertained from the Agents.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
2,500	30	21-4	31-8	37-8	41-4	
5,000	60	49	51-4	52-8	67-8	

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—Persons may insure against accident for Rs. 5,000 in case of Death, or Rs. 60 per week while totally disabled, for Rs. 16 per annum.

All further information and forms of application may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

15th April 1872.

J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

To. BICHE-LATOUR'S
CELEBRATED BRANDIES.

COGNAC VIEUX	A-1 White Label	per doz.	Rs. 24
Do.	Do. ,, Green Label	,, ,,	,, 27

WINES.

GERMAN WINES,

By H. & G. HIRSCH, of Mayence-on-the-Rhine.

STILL HOCK.

		Rs
HOCHHEIMER, 1872	per doz. quarts	40
NEROBERGER	,, ,,	35
RAUENTHALER	,, ,,	32
RUDESHEIMER	,, ,,	24
NIERSTEINER	,, ,,	21
BODENHEIMER	,, ,,	18
WALPORZHEIMER (ibid)	,, ,,	18
GEISENHEIMER	,, ,,	18
RIESLING	,, ,,	15

CLARET.

By Th. BICHE-LATOUR, of Bordeaux.

MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine	per doz. quarts		10
Do. do. do.	,, pints		6
PAUILLAC, superior quality	,, quarts		12
Do. do. do.	,, pints		6-8
MARGAUX, a very good Dinner Wine	,, quarts		16
St. JULIEN do. do.	,, ,,		18
MUSCAT, superfine Dessert Wine	,, pints		16
SAUTERNE, very superior Wine	,, quarts		21

BURGUNDIES.

By J. POIDEVIN PERE, of Beaune.

MONTRACHET, 1862	per doz. quarts	48
POMMARD	,, ,,	28
SAVIGNY	,, ,,	23
BEAUNE	,, ,,	18
CHABLIS	,, ,,	18

PORT WINE, old, full-bodied, by direct importation from Oporto ..... per doz. 24

SHERRY, very Dry.—Green Seal, from Butler & Son.	,,	25
Do. Stout, Rich.—Red Seal	,,	27
Do. Extra fine, Dry.—Yellow Seal	,,	30
Do. Prime Quality, by direct importation from Xeres	,,	20

CHAMPAGNE.

GRAND VIN DE CABINET, a very superior Dry Wine, by JOHN NEUBERG & Co., Rheims	per doz. quarts	40
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	,, pints	21
SILLERY MOUSSEUX, by Vauban Freres	,, quarts	30
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	,, pints	16
GRAND MOUSSEUX	,, quarts	30

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

NONPARELL	per doz. quarts	28
Ditto	,, pints	15

For Special Price List, apply to

J. NEUBERG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, (Limited.)

NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company WILL BE CLOSED from 15th to 30th instant, (both days inclusive.)

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. PUGH,
Manager in India.

11th May 1872.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. OTTERBURN, from Jeddah and Aden, are requested TO SEND BILLS OF LADING to the undersigned, and TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS on the Bunder.

WANTED CONSIGNEE for one Bag Specie, ex s.s. BLYTHWOOD, from Jeddah, addressed to MOH. ABDELLATIF.

ALSEN, RIEBE & Co., Agents.

TENDERS are invited for the filling in of a piece of Ground on the Forest Road with about 1,000 brass of EARTH. For particulars apply to

RIENZI WALTON, A.I.C.E.,
Acting Executive Municipal Engineer.
Executive Engineer's Office, May 1872.

NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

REDUCTION TO HOME RATES.

We have pleasure in announcing the decision of the Directors that the REDUCTION OF PREMIUM to the HOME SCALE OF RATES shall commence from the date on which persons assured in this Office, under Indian Tables, leave either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th May 1872.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Revised Rates for Cotton from Khamgaum and Oomrawuttee to Bombay.

The charges of this Company for the conveyance of Cotton from Jullum and Budnaira respectively to Bombay, will remain unaltered until further notice. They are as under—

Jullum to Bombay	Full pressed	Rs. 1 5 11	per Maund.
	Half pressed	,, 1 2 0	
	Docra	,, 0 7 3	
Budnaira to Bombay	Full pressed	,, 1 10 8	per Maund.
	Half pressed	,, 1 8 0	
	Docra	,, 0 10 0	

But, in accordance with the instructions of Government, the Rate for Cotton over the State Railways, from Khamgaum to Jullum, and from Oomrawuttee to Budnaira, will, on and after the 1st June next, be revised, and will be as follows, viz.:—

Khamgaum to Jullum	Full pressed	9 pies.	per Maund.
	Half pressed	12 ,,	
	Docra	14 ,,	
Oomrawuttee to Budnaira	Full pressed	8 ,,	per Maund.
	Half pressed	10 ,,	
	Docra	12 ,,	

These rates, which have to be added together to ascertain the through charge for Cotton to Bombay, in each case respectively, include terminal and delivery in Bombay, and all the terminals of the State Railways at Khamgaum and Oomrawuttee.

This Company undertakes the collection of Cotton at Khamgaum at a charge of 3 pies per maund, and at Oomrawuttee at a charge of 3 pies per maund, in addition to the Rates quoted above.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 14th May 1872.

HEALTH RESTORED

BY THE USE OF

BRISTOL'S

SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PILLS.

These Pills have justly acquired a widely-extended reputation for their wonderful cures of severe cases of sickness—cases in which all other Medicines had failed, and which had been given up by Physicians as beyond help—such as confirmed and long-standing Liver Complaints, obstinate cases of Piles, Dropsy, &c., &c. But while admitting their wonderful curative powers in difficult cases, we wish to call attention to their great value in the everyday disease of life, such as COSTIVENESS, for which they are a perfect cure; HEADACHE, relieved and cured by one dose; INDIGESTION always removed by them, and the stomach restored and strengthened as to prevent a return. BAD BREATH cannot exist when the stomach is cleansed by

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

For LOSS OF APPETITE they are the only sure remedy, as they never fail in carrying off the depraved bilious secretions that float in the stomach and destroy the healthy, natural craving for food. Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, and all Derangements of the Digestive and Excretory Organs are promptly relieved and cured by them. The public should always bear in mind that Bristol's are the only Pills made of

PODOPHYLLIN AND LEPTANDRIN,

the only vegetable substances yet discovered that are really

ANTIBILIOUS,

to the presence of which invaluable resinoids the extraordinary success of Bristol's Pills may in a great measure be ascribed. It is necessary, however, that the sick should always remember that in all diseases that have their origin in the blood,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

that best of Blood-purifiers, should be used with the Pills, the two Medicines being prepared expressly to act in harmony together. When this is done faithfully, we have no hesitation in saying that great relief, and, in most cases, a cure, can be guaranteed, when the patient is not already beyond human help.

For general directions and table of doses, see the wrapper around each phial of Pills; but as different constitutions require different doses to produce the same effect, it is better that each person ascertain, by trial, the dose that suits their system, and take that dose, instead of following any general rule.

FOR SALE AT

Messrs. TREACHER & Co.,
AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

NOTICES.

CONTINENTAL STATE LOAN

AND

PREMIUM PRIZE AGENCY.

CIRCULAR.

WE beg to offer the following BONDS (guaranteed by their respective Governments), payable to bearer and without further liability. They are excellent and safe investments. While offering the most splendid chances of obtaining a large Fortune in the shape of a Capital Prize, they must even, if not so fortunate, eventually be drawn with a smaller one, being about the value of the investment, which therefore never is lost. Moreover, some of the Bonds in addition bear interest (Coupons attached), which will be cashed through the Undersigned.

Bonds.	Highest Prize about.	Cost.
	Rs.	Rs.
Milan 10 francs. Drawings 16th March, 16th June, 16th September, 16th December	10,000	25
Freiburg 15 francs. Drawings 15th May and 15th November..	15,000	40
Finnland 10 thaler. Drawings 1st May and 1st November	70,000	75
Town Milan 45 francs. Drawings January, April, October, and December	40,000	80
Brunswick 20 dollars. Drawings February, May, August, and November	120,000	100
Electoral Hessian 40 dollars ½ Bond. Drawings June and December	50,000	100
Bonds bearing Interest.		
Madrid 100 francs 1869 3 per cent.	40,000	100
Turkish Railway 4 0 francs 1870 3 per cent.	240,000	160
Austrian 500 florins 1/5 Bond 1860 5 per cent.	250,000	150

For further particulars apply to

VAS & Co.

No. 1, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, April 1872.

N.B.—Any other Government Bonds and Shares may be had through the above House.

☞ Agents Wanted in Principal Citiesand Towns.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE,
REAR OF No. 4, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

VIRGINIA HONEY DEW TOBACCO.

This is the same quality of Tobacco which Tudor Company has imported for the past twenty years, and which has given universal satisfaction.

Indents from H. M.'s Troops promptly attended to.

PATENT TOBACCO CUTTERS.

Easily regulated to cut

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

A good inquiry for Government Papers and Spinning shares.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	89
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,4 0 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	765
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	227½
25,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	140
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	110
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	900

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21⅞ 3⅞	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
.....	£20	10 9⅛	do.	Do. New £20 Shares
.....	£20	43 10	do.	Ditto
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
.....	£18	19 7 9	do.	Do. New Shares

1,125	90	1,000	do.	
225	18	1,000	do.	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co.
5,000	150	all		Fyre Land & Pier Co. Ld.
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land
8,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited

1,585			
125			
810			
405			

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	7,500	220p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,200xd.
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,015
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	850
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,000
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,275
200	500	all	53do.	Do New	550
100	1,500	all		Carwar Company	1,100
800	1,880	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	6,300
350	2,000	all	200	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	3,500	all	350	Fort Press Co.	9,300
300	2,000	1,800	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,075
200	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co.	800
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,275
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,150
300	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,125
200	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	670
100	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	850
225	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras.	1,120
350	1,400	1,000	...	Bronch Cotton Co.	1,075

* Per share for the half-year.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 9/16d.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight ...	1s. 11 1/16d.
Do. Credits ...	6 Do. do. ...	1s. 11 5/16d.
Do. Documents ...	6 Do. do. ...	1s. 11¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	105 5/16.
Do.	30 days' sight. ...	100
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99½ to 99¾
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight. ...	99¼
China	60 Do. do. ...	228

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	...Rs. 10-10
Bank of England 5 Notes	10-12
Carolus	200
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	203
Bar Silver	106¼
Gold Leaf	16-10 0
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch... ...	16-13-6
AustralianGold ... 100 touch	16-13-0
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	...113½
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	105
Four per cent	102½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...	105½
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	102½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate ...	112
Do. Do. Market Rate ...	112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871 ...	92½
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	92½
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs 117) per Bond.	87

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

OFFICE—14TH MAY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 12th May, 6-50 P.M., Greenwich Time. Time in transit, 2 hours 41 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 14th May, 1-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 59 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 13th May, 8-16 P.M., Greenwich Time. Time in transit, 1 hour 34 minutes.

Via Turkey, 13th May, 7-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 38 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 13th May, 5-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 57 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 13th May, 7-52 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 54 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 13th May, 7 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 38 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 13th to 8 P.M. of the 14th May is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	7 34	0 10
„ Kurrachee	0 29	0 3
„ Madras	3 57	0 12

WEATHER REPORTS.

Vingorla, 14th May, 10-68 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 88.

Mangalore, 14th May, 11-30 A.M.—Weather fair, wind west thermometer 88.

Tuticorin, 14th May, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind south-east, thermometer 89, barometer 29-85.

Carwar, 14th May, 12-30 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind westerly, thermometer 85, barometer 30-01.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—14TH MAY.

London ...	Cotton ... Cases ... Seeds ...	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton ...	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships „ ...	£2 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds ...	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre ...	Cotton ... Coffee ...	£2 17s. 6d.
Overland...Steamers ...		£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d.
	Steamer Cotton ...	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
China ...	Opium ...	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships ...	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt ...		Rs. 4 0 0 per ton
Ca'cutta to Bombay ...		Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius ...		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Sim'a (s) ...	Hector ...	Suez, May 5.
	Otterburn (s) ...	Mitchell ...	Newcastle, Dec. 20.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Whittier ...	Swan ...	Madras.
	Oorun (s) ...	Nacoda ...	Coast & Goa, April 30.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Andromeda, Murdock, to Madras Coast.
Ship Migrator, Logan, to Rangoon.
Bridge Leticia, Nacoda, to Zanzibar.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer St. George, to Liverpool.
Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Coast and Goa.
Ship Solway, to Calcutta.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

May 1—Mirzapore, s.s., Parish, from Suez—with Mail.
1—Surat, s.s., Baker, from Suez—with Mail.
1—Abydos, s.s., Cuming, from Zanzibar.
1—Vice Admiral Fabisa, s.s., R. Bolt, from Juddah.
2—Thomas Wilson, s.s., W. Cousens, from Bombay.
5—Mary, s.s., from Alexandria—passed.
5—Tigre, s.s., Boileve, from China—with Mail.
5—Teine, T. F., s.s., Bourguret, from Toulon.
5 John Stocker, s.s., J. B. Purvis, from Bombay.
5—Scindia, s.s., Law, from London.
5—Stephenson, s.s., Foster, from Colombo.
5—Vulture, H.M., s.s., Cay, from Plymouth.
5—Strath Clyde, s.s., C. W. Pearson, from Calcutta.
6—Krishna, s.s., Douglas, from London—passed.
6—Malta, s.s., Brooks, from Bombay.
6—Bangongseng, s.s., Dickie, from Glasgow.
7—Excelsior, s.s., Mahy, from Calcutta.
7—Celia, s.s., G. Jeffrey, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

May 1—Mirzapore, s.s., Parish, to Bombay—with Mail.
2—Surat, s.s., Baker, to Calcutta—with Mail.
2—Abydos, s.s., Cuming, to London.
2—Thomas Wilson, s.s., W. Cousens, to Liverpool.
3—Curra Linda, ship, Steven, to Akyab.
4—Otterburn, s.s., Mitchelson, to Bombay.
4—Countess of Elgin, ship, Nacoda, to Juddah.
5—Tigre (M.M.), s.s., Boileve, to Marseilles.
5—Teine, T. F., s.s., Bourguret, to Bourbon.
6—Stephenson, s.s., Foster, to London.
6—Strath Clyde, s.s., C. W. Pearson, to London.
6—Malta, s.s., Brooks, to Suez.
6—Bangongseng, s.s., Dickie, to Singapore.
7—Excelsior, s.s., Mahy, to London.
7—Celia, s.s., G. Jeffrey, to Liverpool.
7—Scindia, s.s., Law, to Calcutta.
7—Vulture, H.M., s.s., Cay, to Perim.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

April 5—Futtehool, ship, Maniam, from Chutgaum.
25—Commodore, s.s., Morrison, from Bombay.
May 1—Vice Admiral Fabisa, s.s., R. Bolt, from Juddah.
5—John Straker, s.s., J. B. Purvis, from Bombay.

STEAMERS TELEGRAPHED AS HAVING LEFT FOR BOMBAY.

Name	From	Left Suez.
Scanderia ...	Calcutta ...	May 9
Neera ...	Liverpool ...	May 9
Ionia ...	...	April 20
Albatross ...	...	May 4
Kingston ...	...	May 4
India ...	...	May 4
Yeddo ...	...	May 8
Sphinx ...	...	May 8

STEAMERS LOADING IN ENGLAND FOR THE EAST *viâ* SUEZ CANAL.

Name.	Tons.	Destination.	To Sail.
Earl of Lonsdale ...	1500	Calcutta ...	April 24
Agra ...	1700	Calcutta ...	April 25
Surprise ...	1650	Japan ...	April 28
Red Gauntlet ...	1650	Calcutta ...	April 30
Ada ...	1169	Bombay ...	May 1
Calcutta ...	3000	Calcutta ...	May 4
Xantho ...	1800	Bombay ...	May 6
James C. Stevenson ...	1225	Calcutta ...	May 6
Cyphrenes ...	1500	Penang ...	May 8
Tackya yeen Byan ...	857	Rangoon ...	May 10

DAILY IMPORTS.—14TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Orissame, 300 barrel coal pitch, Edward Bates & Co.
Andromeda, 100 barrels rollsulphur and 300 barrels green copperas, Bomanjee Merwanjee.

FROM LONDON.

Othello (s), 100 cases turpentine, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons; 100 casks pale ale, James Bogie.
Wallamo (s), 106 cases sodawater bottles, John S. Elmore & Co: 8 boxes brandy, Framjee Hormusjee Lungrana; 7 cases glassware, Sir Charles Forbes & Co; 28 cases oilmanstores King, King & Co; 30 bottles quicksilver, Tribhovondass Veerjee; 30 casks beer, Muncherjee Pallonjee; 100 casks beer, Sorabjee Rustomjee Balliwalla.
Oscar (s), 100 casks pale ale, James Bogie; 51 cases papers, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.
British Statesman, 48 casks sodawater bottles, Bomanjee Manockjee Puntheker; 47 bales papers, Canjee Ebram Noor Mamod; 250 cases oilmanstores, Shurriffally Heptoola; 35 cases champagne and 50 cases brandy, King, King & Co; 15 cases claret, Payne & Co.
Leith (s), 30 kegs white lead, Godoo Nundjee.
Orissame, 5 bds. and 100 cases port wine, Jehangeer Darashaw, Bandelia.
Petersburg (s), 150 cases Geneva, C. N. Gomes & Co.
Glenduror, 10 cases claret, Payne & Co.
Caspatrick, 10 cases old tom, Payne, & Co.
British Nation, 30 cases sherry, D. S. Kemp & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Persia (s), 30 cases brandy, Volkart Brothers.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Glaneuse, 50 cases cognac, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 100 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Cowasjee's Sons; 100 cases corks, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

FROM BOSTON.

Golden Fleece, 100 cases sarsaparilla, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—14TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hannah Law, 140 bales coir yarn, Pestonjee Eduljee; 36 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy; 57 bales cotton, Aldridge Salmon & Co.; 500 bundles galls, Soondersdass Vagjee; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Ashgrove, 400 bales cotton, H. Clason and Co; 3,000 bundles cotton, Poonjee Gungajul and Co.; 250 bales cotton, Lalljee Enderjee.
Helen Scott, 7 bales hides, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Belgium (s), 10 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 84 bales skins, Mamed Ally Surajoodin and Co.; 69 bales skins and 11 bales hides, Shaik Woodman Ally Surajoon Nagoor Mura and Co.; 30 bales skins, Fuckeer Mamed Huson Abdool Cade; 10 bales hides, Damodher Goverdhundass; 272 bags, Soorakhar Moorjee Hurryram; 18 bales wool, Moosarjee Valabdas
Wallamo (s), 272 bags soorakhar, Moorjee Hurryram; 97 bales myrabolams, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.; 51 bales cotton and 48 bales jute, Richard Martin and Co; 25 bales cotton, Luckmedas Narron; 50 bales cotton, Juggunnath Ramjee, 46 bales wool, Bhimjee Hemjy; 50 bales wool, Damodher Muthoordass, 28 bales wool, Ebjee Wisram; 2 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.; 20 bales wool, Khoosali Dewchund.
Othello (s), 157 bales cotton, Stearn Habart and Co.; 15 bales cotton, King, King and Co.; 55 bags coffee, Dossabhoy Bomanjee; 2,400 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales wool, Narrondass Runsordass; 100 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Bhawanbhoy; 152 bags linseed, Jamsetjee Cursetjee and Co.
Surrey (s), 1,000 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 500 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.
Golconda (s), 90 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche and Co.
Mabel, 50 bales cotton, Tricunjee Nameda.s.
Doxford, 620 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Golconda (s), 71 boxes aloes scoria, Peerbhoy Assut; 10 bales hides, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hussen and 10 cases, Bapoobhoy Visram; 35 bales hides, S. S. Mahomed; 25 cases fishmaws, Noonan and Co.; 16 bales hides, S. Essofbhoy; 24 bales hides, John Campbell and Co.; 23 pieces Extra, Goolam Hussen Curimbhoy.
Nachimoff (s), 9 bales hides, Canjeebhoy Lalljee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Nachimoff (s), 10 bales hides, H. Bomanjee Touche and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nachimoff (s), 15 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Macedon, 100 bales cotton, Jukes, Siegfried and Co.
Golconda (s), 200 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee and Co.
Sandringham, 50 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tanjore (s), 23 bales cotton, Dhunjeebhoy Goolam Hoossen & Co.; 245 bales cotton, Kurimbhoy Ebram; 45 bales cotton, Vagjee Khetsey; 52 bales cotton, Hunmuntram Hurdewdass; 180 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee & Co.; 25 cases sharkfins, Feerulla Khakeebhoy; 46 bales cotton, Noonan & Co.; 186 chests opium, D. Sassoon & Co.; 75 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 45 cases sharkfins, Sucboo Khakey.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tanjore (s), 24 chests opium, E. Abraham.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

PIECE GOODS.

				Rs. a. p.
500	pieces Grey Shirtings	0 inch	39 yds. 7 lbs.	4 12 6
750	„ „ „	0	39 „ 7 lbs.	4 13 0
500	„ „ „	40	39 „ 7 lbs.	4 14 0
1,000	„ „ „	0	39 „ 7 lbs.	4 15 0
250	„ „ „	40	39 „ 6 lbs.	4 8 0
1,000	„ „ „ (T 36)	40	39 „ 8½ lbs.	5 12 0
1,500	„ White Tanjibs	24	20 „ lbs.	1 11 0
1,250	„ „ „	24	20 „ lbs.	1 10 9
200	„ T. R. Cambrics	32	24 „	6 10 0
1,000	pairs Grey Dhotees	36	7 „	1 0 0
1,400	„ „ „	46	8 „	1 2 0
3,750	„ „ „	42	9 „	1 7 6
2,200	„ „ „	42	10 „	1 10 0

COTTON.

			Rs.
75	candies New Dhollera, ready	...	97½
50	„ „ Do. „	...	„ 98⅜
100	„ „ Do. „	...	„ 98⅝
25	„ „ Do. „	...	„ 98⅜
50	„ „ Do. „	...	„ 97
53	„ „ Do. „	...	„ 97⅝-99
100	„ „ Karango „	...	„ 97½

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 14.

Trotter, Lieutenant, Bengal Army, on duty, from Kattiawar.
Fuller, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on sick leave, from Dhoolia
Flowden, Captain, Staff Corps, on furlough, from Julleder.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 14.

Heath, Lieutenant, 2nd Regiment, on leave, to Poona.
Robertson, 92nd Highlanders, on leave, to Thuckrala.
Blowers, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to Matheran.
Macgowan, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, to Baudora.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, May 11.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased, under the 24th and 25th Vict., cap. 67, sec. 26, to grant the Hon. B. H. Ellis, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Govr. Genl. of India, leave of absence on medical certificate for a period of six months, with effect from the 13th inst., or subsequent date.

Mr. L. P. D. Broughton, Administrator General, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. C. J. Wilkinson, barrister-at-law, is appointed to officiate as Administrator General during Mr. Broughton's absence, or until further orders.

The Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to permit Mr. George Edwin Lance to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service from the 18th Jan. last.

H. E. the Viceroy and Govr. Genl. of India has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Lordship's Personal Staff, with effect from the 4th inst. :—

Capt. E. Baring R.A., to be Private Secretary.
Staff Surg. O. Barnett, H. M.'s British Medical Service, to be Surg.
Asst. Surg. J. Ried, M.D., 2nd Medical Officer at Port Blair and the Nicobars, assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 11th ultimo.

Under Act XXXII. of 1867, the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to delegate to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah the power conferred on a Local Government by section 54 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to promote the Reverend J. H. Hocking, Junior Chaplain, to be Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 13th Feb. last.

The Govr. Genl. in council has been pleased to promote the Reverend W. Bell, Junior Chaplain, to be Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 1st ultimo.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Mr. James Wilson, Asst. on the Geological Survey of India, is allowed six months' leave of absence on medical certificate, with effect from the 7th inst.

Capt. Henry Charles Baskerville Tanner, Depy. Supt. of Rev., 3rd grade, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence, from the 7th inst., or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following temporary promotions are made with effect from the 23rd April 1872, the date following that of the death of Mr. J. H. O'Donel, Depy. Supt. of Survey, 1st grade, Revenue Branch :—

Maj. Adrien Dennys Vanrenen, Depy. Supt. of the 2nd grade, to officiate as Depy. Supt. of the 1st grade.

Capt. Fitzherbert Coddington, Depy. Supt. of the 3rd grade, to officiate as Depy. Supt. of the 2nd grade.

Mr. James Campbell, Asst. Supt. of the 1st grade, to officiate as Depy. Supt. of the 3rd grade.

Capt. Henry Stephen Hutchinson, Asst. Supt. of the 2nd grade, to officiate as Asst. Supt. of the 1st grade.

Capt. B. Rogers, of the Ben. S. C., Asst. Supt. of Port Blair, having obtained furlough to Europe for two years, is allowed subsidiary leave for eight days, commencing from the 1st instant.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lt. Frederick Henry Maitland, Offg. Cant. Mag. at Nowgong, is vested with the powers of a Mag. within the limits of the Cant. of Nowgong, under section 23 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Under the provisions of section 3 of Act II. of 1869, and section 6 of Act XI. of 1872, H. E. the Viceroy and Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to appoint the Cant. Mag. at Nowgong to be a Justice of the Peace for British India.

Under section 2 of Act XXI. of 1869 (The European Vagrancy Act,) H. E. the Viceroy and Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to notify that so much of the Act as has not already come into operation in Rajpootana and the District of Ajmere, shall come into operation in Rajpootana and the District of Ajmere on 1st June 1872.

Under section 33 of the Act, H. E. the Viceroy and Govr. Genl in Council is further pleased to notify that the powers and duties conferred and imposed by the Act on Magistrates, Justices of the Peace exercising the full powers of a Magistrate, and Police Officers, respectively, may be exercised and performed in Rajpootana by the undermentioned officers :—

Lt.-Col. J. P. Nixon, Political Agent, Meywar.
Maj. W. H. Boynon, Political Agent, Jeypoor.
Maj. R. C. Impey, Political Agent, Marwar.
Capt. C. K. M. Walter, Political Agent, Eastern States.
Capt. W. J. W. Muir, Political Agent, Haraotee and Tonk.
Capt. T. Cadell, V. C., Political Agent, Ulwur.
Maj. W. Carnell, Political Supt., Serohi.
Capt. J. W. Ridgeway, Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl, Rajpootana, and Mag. of Mount Aboo.

H. E. the Viceroy and Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of the Arms Acts (XXXI. of 1860 and VI. of 1866) to the Cantonment of Rhew.

Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, H. E. the Viceroy and Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Edward Charles VanCutsem as Acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Calcutta.

Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, H. E. the Viceroy and Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Edward Charles VanCutsem as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Calcutta.

Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, H. E. the Viceroy and Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Walter Rudeston Brown as Acting Consul for Denmark at Calcutta.

The privilege leave granted to Capt. R. G. Loch, 2nd in Command Ellinpoora Irregular Force, by G. O. No. 333, of 9th March 1872, is extended for a further period of six weeks, *i. e.*, to the 17th June 1872.

Capt. James Miller, 3rd Squadron Officer, 1st Regt., Central India Horse, having reported his arrival from England, took over charge of his Squadron from Lt. J. DeB. Lynch on the 4th of April 1872.

Lt. J. DeB. Lynch will officiate as 1st Squad. Sub., 1st Regt., Central India Horse, with effect from the 4th of April 1872.

Lt.-Col C. Elliot, C. B., Madras S. C., Supt. of the Ashtagram Division, Mysore, having obtained two years' furlough on medical certificate to proceed to Europe under the Regulations of 1868, the following officiating appointments are made in the Mysore Commission :—

Major J. A. Campbell, Secy to the Chief Commr. of Mysore and Coorg, is appointed to officiate as Supt. of the Ashtagram Division.

Lt.-Col. J. Puckle, Depy. Supt. of the 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg.

Capt. H. M. B. Burlton, Asst. Cant. Mag., Mozar, availed himself, on the 15th April 1872, of the preparatory leave granted to him in For. Dept. Notification No. 774G., dated 16th idem.

Lt. J. H. Newill, of the Madras S. C., will officiate as Asst. Genl. Supt. for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity at Jaulnah (Hyderabad), during the absence on furlough to Europe of Maj. W. G. Ward.

Lt. E. B. Nixon, Offg. Adjt., Meywar Bheel Corps, has been granted three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 12th of May 1872, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself thereof.

Lt. N. C. Martelli, Ben. S. C., to officiate as Asst. Cant. Mag. at Morar (Gwalior), during the absence, on furlough to Europe, of Capt. H. M. B. Burlton, or until further orders.

Lt. Martelli received charge from Capt. Burlton on the afternoon of the 11th April 1872.

Captain V. E. Law, Offg. 3rd Squad. Officer, 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, to officiate as Asst.-Commr. in Ajmere, vice Capt. Lassalle, proceeding on furlough to Europe.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. Donald assumed charge of the Office of Depy. Accountant General, Madras, on the afternoon of the 25th ultimo.

The following financial Despatch from the Secy. of State for India, No. 82, dated the 29th Feb. 1872, is published in supersession of the Notification of this Dept., No. 361, dated the 18th May 1871:

FINANCIAL, No. 82. INDIA OFFICE, London, 29th February 1872.

To His Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council.

My Lord,—I have considered in Council your Financial Letter dated 12th Jan. 1872, No. 18, stating that you have seen reason to withdraw the request, contained in your Financial Letter dated 22nd Feb. 1871, No. 28, that Uncovenanted Officers on leave in this country might not be granted extensions of leave which would have the effect of prolonging their absence beyond two years, without the consent of the Government in India to which those Officers were subordinate.

2. I shall consequently decide finally on all applications for such extensions when there may not be time to refer to the Governments in India, but shall require them to be supported by a certificate from the Medical Board at his Office, as is the practice in the case of applications for gratuities or pensions on retirement.

Mr. W. McGowan, Post Master of Calcutta, is allowed leave, on medical certificate, for fifteen months.

Mr. E. R. Douglas is appointed to officiate as Post Master of Calcutta.

Mr. H. A. Brown received charge of the Office of Personal Assistant to the Director General of the Post Office of India and Comptroller of the Post Office Accounts from Mr. E. R. Douglas on the afternoon of the 10th ultimo.

Under the provisions of section 5 (b) of the General Stamp Act XVIII of 1869, the Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that all Stamps denoted by the Collector of Kurrachee may be denoted by means of embossed Stamps impressed by a cold steel die.

This Notification shall be in force for two months from this date.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt. V. E. Law, of the Madras General List, Cav., Offg. 3rd Squad. Officer, 2nd Madras Lt. Cav., are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Capt. Brudenell Rogers, of the Ben. S. C., Asst. Supt. of Port Blair,—for two years, under the regulations of 1868.

Surg. George Graham, M.D., of the Medl. Dept., Supt., New Central Prison, Futtehpur,—for two years, under the regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Surg. Thomas Heard Famechaude, of the Medl Dept., in medical charge, 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regt. of N. I.,—for two years, under the regulations of 1868.

The following orders issued by the Government of Bombay are confirmed :—

Granting furlough to Europe (on private affairs) to the undermentioned officers :—

Capt. William Jackson Parker, of the Ben. S. C., Asst. Commr., Punjab,—for two years, under the regulations of 1868.

Surg. Edward Taylor, of the M. D., Medl. Dept., in medical charge, 23rd (Punjab) Regt. of N. I., Pioneers,—for eighteen months, under the regulations of 1868.

And furlough to Europe on medical certificate to the undermentioned officer :—

Lt. Robert Tomkyns Hawkes, of the Ben. S. C., 1st Wing Sub., 35th (The Mynpoorie) Regt. of N. I.,—for one year, under the regulations of 1868.

The following paragraphs of a Military Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India are published for general information :—

Para. 1.—The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have been permitted to return to their duty, viz :—

Per Steamer Singapore.

Maj. Genl. R. G. Taylor, C. B., C. S. I. ; Lt.-Col. E. St. George ; Maj. E. P. Ripley ; Capt. C. Stewart ; Capt. A. T. Davis ; Capt. Wigram Battye ; Capt. L. Macdonald ; Capt. G. C. Jackson ; Capt. S. H. Cowan ; Capt. G. Waterhouse ; Capt. J. Tiperton ; Lt. W. J. Wilkinson ; Surg.-Major J. C. C. Ross ; Surg. N. B. Baillie ; Surg. C. E. Raddock ; Vety. Surg. E. J. Batt ; and Condr. W. F. Harding.

2. The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz :—

Col. J. P. Clarkson, 6 months.
Bt. Col. B. P. Lloyd, 6 months.
Lt.-Col. A. B. Beatson, 3 months.
Lt.-Col. W. Pasze, 6 months.
Maj. S. S. Boulderson, 6 months.
Capt. A. F. Jones, 6 months.
Surg. Maj. A. L. Bogle, 6 months.

3. The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified, viz. :—

Capt. D. R. Clarke, 21st March 1872.
Col. R. L. Thompson, 1st May 1872.

H. E. the Viceroy and Govr. Genl. of India has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Lordship's Personal Staff with effect from the 4th May 1872 :—

To be Military Secretary.

Col. W. Earle, of the 1st (or Grenadier) Regt. of Foot Guards.

To be Aides-de-Camp.

Capt. J. Biddulph, of the 19th Hussars.
Capt. G. C. Jackson, of the late 2nd Regt. European L. C., 2nd Squad. Officer, 12th Ben. Cav
Lt. C. L. C. de Robeck, of the 3rd Batn., 60th Rifles.
Subadar Major Bhowanee Bux Tewaty, Sirdar Bahadoor, of the 2nd Regt. of Native (Light) Infty.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 615 of the 14th July 1871, Capt. J. G. Pollock, Officiating Commandant, No. 4 Horse Light Field Batty., Hyderabad Contingent, is permitted to join his permanent appointment of Commandant, No. 2 Horse Light Field Battery of the Contingent.

Lt. George Woodward, of No. 12 or the "Buxar" Company, having left the service of the East Indian Railway Company, his name will cease to be borne on the rolls of the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

With reference to the Notification issued by the Dept. of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, No. 79, dated 8th April 1872, the services of Inspecting Vety. Surg. J. H. B. Hallen are replaced at the disposal of that Dept., with effect from the 27th April 1872.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Surg. Stephen Chapman Townsend, of the Medl. Dept., Supt. of Vaccination and Sanitary Commissioner for the Central Provinces,—for twenty months, under the regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Capt. George Robertson Hennessy, of the Ben. S. C., Wing Officer, 15th (The Loodianah) Regt. of N. I.,—for six months, under the regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Capt. Montagu Clementi, of the Beng. S. C., 1st Squad Sub., 1st Beng. Cav.,—for two years, under the regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Surg. Frank Powell, M. B., of Medl. Dept., Supt. of Vaccination, Metropolitan Circles,—for two years, under the regulations of 1868.

Surg. Rajendra Chandra Chuttra, M. D., of the Medl. Dept.,—for two years under the regulations of 1868.

Lt. F. J. Day, of the Royal Engrs., placed under orders for duty in the Bombay Presidency is transferred at his own request to the Bengal Presidency, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

The services of Lt. Day are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

The under-mentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal S. C., with effect from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India :

Ens. (now Lt.) Hen

some ways perhaps better suited to Mr. Forrth.

A third source of indignation is the statement in the despatch that the Punjab Government is in accord with the Supreme Government, and that there is no difference between their opinions. This perhaps is hardly ingenuous. The Punjab Government saw the act as an error of judgment, as an excess of force unrequired by the occasion and therefore to be deprecated. Not a single British life had been taken, any amount of military force was to hand, the Riot Act as it were had not been read, and yet a purely military execution was resorted to by a civilian. The Boats, so to speak, were taken to, while the ship was perfectly safe. All this the Punjab Government appear to have acknowledged, but then came the reflection that the disaster having occurred the best way would be to uphold it, and acknowledge that there certainly was an emergency, and, although Mr. Cowan was somewhat excessive in the zeal displayed, the mistake in a political sense *and in the Punjab* was one on the right side. It may do much harm to publicly censure such an act, for in doing so the authority of every executive officer in India will be weakened, whereas on the other side our rule is so extremely indulgent, as compared with anything previously experienced, that one 'run amuck' will do no harm worth speaking of, the old argument in fact about British prestige, so far as I understand it. The Supreme Government says, "You want to tell a lie and then stick to it," and as we cannot believe you really mean such frightful immorality, and agree that it was a lie, why in point of fact you agree with us, at all events we are not going to carry the censure any higher up, *for politically that would not do*, so it will be understood that we agree not to differ. It is on these sort of occasions that in pursuing the case one gets launched into the ridiculous, and in vain you ask yourself where you are? Is it in a civilized country or is it not? Can we rule without continual displays of force or not? Can we determine to rule according to British principles and yet sacrifice half of those principles, because they are unsuited to the people, or the people refuse to have them? Are we really following any policy at all?

And this brings me to the composition of the Punch. For a moment it was thought that Lord Northbrook brought it out in his waistcoat pocket as a salve to the outraged native mind and as an inauguration of his policy, but this was at once found to be impossible. But yet it was not likely to have been Lord Napier, although of course his is the responsible name, and all things considered it may be said to be the late Law Member of Council, supported by the Duke of Argyll, for there can be little doubt that reference hence was made on the subject. It may be remembered that Mr. FitzJames Stephen was the leading Council against Governor Eyre for his action in the Jamaica riots, and his feelings on such matters no doubt are that the law can be adhered to rigidly on all occasions, and that there are no exceptions. The decision, no doubt, is strictly a legal one, such as would have come from a Judge rather than a Governor, and in all probability Mr. FitzJames Stephen may be looked on as the author of it. Pesonally I do not see that so much harm will come of the despatch as people on the spur of the moment suppose, for the fact remains that Ram Sing has been taken away across the sea, and will remain absent in all probability until the end of the chapter. This was the great blow to the Kooka sect, and will in all probability prevent any other proplet from coming too prominently to the front. But it won't settle other matters. The undoubted and widespread sympathy with Mr. Cowan really means that things generally are in an unpleasant and unhealthy condition, and that a feeling of discontent and complete want of confidence is abroad, both amongst official and non-official British residents, no less than amongst natives. That it will pass away when the intentions of Government are better understood by all parties and the people are educated I have no doubt, but in the meantime it is impossible to deny that we have been giving too rapid civilization or power to the natives and that they are abusing it, not knowing what else to do with that to them appear license. Mr. Disraeli remarked at Manchester that sitting in his seat in the House of Commons he looked on the Ministerial bench as on a row of exhausted volcanoes, and it is somewhat in this light in which natives have come to regard British officials. It will be a long time before natives can regard the law without reference to those who apply it. Personal orders are about the standard of the ordinary run of natives—of the masses. And it has been practically by evasion of the law or by stretching it that the old authority has been maintained. This decision regarding Mr. Cowan aims a blow at all such actions, and people won't believe that anything else will serve the purpose. Time alone can solve the problem, and I trust will do so satisfactorily, but the task is a difficult and to us a most thankless one. Few out of India can realize how unpleasant it is to experience day by day the insolence and provocation of natives who fancy they are thereby indulging a right conferred on them, and seem to make a point of exercising it as often as possible even to their own detriment. There are some volcanoes, however, which won't be exhausted, and men say it is these who keep us the country.

A SUBSCRIPTION FOR MR. COWAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have waited from day to day in the hope that some one more able and influential than myself would take up the cause in which I can no longer keep silence. I believe that a large proportion of Englishmen in India think with me that, in executing the Kooka rebels as he did, Mr. Cowan did the right thing at the right time, and all must appreciate the unflinching manner in which he accepted the responsibility suddenly thrown upon him. The course of action he adopted was thoroughly approved by his chief, for, although Mr. Forsyth did in the first instance forbid the exercise of any extra-judicial severity, still, when he was fully acquainted with the facts of the case, he fully confirmed all that Mr. Cowan had done, which a mere chivalrous desire to support his subordinate would never have led him to do had he really been convinced that it was wrong.

No order of the Governor General will ever extinguish the spirit in such men as Cowan, or prevent them acting on their own responsibility and sacrificing themselves (if need be) when the occasion arises to uphold our Empire here; but is it not incumbent upon us who honour and admire such patriotic self-sacrifice to come forward and back up our opinions and show openly our sympathy for Mr. Cowan by raising by public subscription a sum sufficient to compensate him in some measure for the pecuniary loss which dismissal from the Government service entails? No sum of money, however large, can avail anything to reconcile such a man to the sudden termination of his official career, but it will be some consolation to him to feel that a large number of his fellow countrymen sympathise with him in his misfortune. I wish I was in a position to start the subscription with Rs.1,000, and perhaps in that case more would respond to this appeal than will do so now. But to those who merely follow in the wake of large subscribers I do not appeal. I am an Uncovenanted officer myself, and my pay is not large, still I will gladly contribute my mite of Rs. 30 if you will consent to receive subscriptions for this object, and I trust that many other Englishmen of all services and professions will come forward and help to provide for one whose fearless and conscientious discharge of his duty has ruined his prospects for life. I enclose my card, and am Sir, yours obediently,

13th May. H. M. G.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 48s. N.; Long. 4h. 51m. 20s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

May.	Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations. Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy sky in tenths.	Wind. Maximum temperature of Air read at 9h. A.M. on following day.	Minimum Temperature of Air read at 9h. A.M. on following day.	Wind. General Direction.	Wind. Movement in 24 hours.
	In.	°	°	°						
6	29·791	84·1	78·0	5·8	783	4·7	89·4	81·4	SSW, SW.	323
7	·810	83·5	77·5	55·1	754	5·1	89·4	80·2	SW, WSW, W.	230
8	·834	81·7	76·5	74·0	797	4·8	88·2	79·3	W, SSW, SW, WSW, W, WSW.	225
9	·816	82·2	76·2	56	730	5·0	88·2	79·0	WSW, W, WSW.	172
10	·797	84·3	77·4	74·1	740	4·3	89·6	80·9	SW, WSW, W, WSW.	266
11	·782	84·7	77·6	57·0	733	3·3	89·9	79·5	WSW, SW, WSW, W.	211

RAILWAY TRAVELLING IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope you will allow me, through the medium of your paper, to expose what I feel sure you will agree with me is either most culpable ignorance of the comfort of passengers, or else a supreme indifference to it. I left Bombay on Monday, 22nd April, from the Boree Bunder Station, in preference to the Byculla, the most convenient to myself, simply because I was informed by the Station Masters at Byculla and Boree Bunder that by doing so I should secure better places in the *through* carriages reserved for passengers going direct to Calcutta.

I succeeded in getting good places in a comfortable sized carriage belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Company, and I chose it the more particularly because half was reserved exclusively for ladies, into which my wife could retire, had she need. The carriage was labelled "through between Bombay and Calcutta, No. 1233." We travelled very comfortably to Jubbulpore, where we alighted for tiffin (which, by the way, was far inferior to that supplied at the previous halting places.) After we had done lunch, I remembered I had occasion to fetch something from the carriage, and I went to the spot where I had left it on the platform, and you may imagine my surprise when I found it had gone, and it was some time before I discovered it again, removed as it had been up the line. I was told by a carriage sweeper that my carriage would go no further. On this I immediately went to the Station Master, feeling certain that, as the carriage was labelled "*through between Bombay and Calcutta*," what I had been told must be a mistake. I soon found this official, an Eurasian apparently, who very curtly informed me it was true, and that I must remove my things to another carriage. I asked him why this carriage had been labelled "through" if it were to be detained at Jubbulpore, on which he replied it had been so labelled by mistake, but he added *he* had removed the carriage from the train on his own responsibility. The carriage was one of the new first class saloon description, and very comfortable, so you may imagine with what disgust I was compelled to put my wife, who was far from well, and self into an ordinary first class and exceedingly close dirty carriage.

The annoyance was not simply confined to the removal into an immensely inferior carriage at Jubbulpore, and the consequent extra discomfort of 250 miles journey to Allahabad, but in addition we had to change carriages again at Allahabad in the middle of the night when our rest was broken, and the bother of moving all our luggage had to be again undergone, which, I can assure you, is no joke to a passenger, fatigued already with the best part of a 900 miles railway journey and more than 500 miles yet before him. This is not all I have to complain of, but also the extreme negligence and discourtesy of the Jubbulpore Station Master and his officials, who, if they had found it necessary to direct the detention of any through carriage, should at least have given me proper warning. It was by the merest accident only I discovered it would go no further, and as I delayed some time over lunch, thinking of course I was all right for the journey to Calcutta, I was barely able to remove my baggage from one carriage to another, and then had no time to make any arrangements for my wife's comfort. My luggage was tossed in anyhow into our fresh carriage, and the train started very nearly leaving us behind.

I feel confident that the managers of either the East Indian or G. I. P. Railways could never intend through or any passengers to be treated with such neglect and discourtesy, and their attention being drawn to the matter thorough your paper will, I am confident, ensure future passengers from similar annoyances and more incivility from the subordinate officials.

The carriage into which we were shoved—I can use no other term—at Jubbulpore, was a wretchedly close and a dirty one, and utterly unsuited for travellers making a long railway journey, and especially unfit for a person in a weak state of health. My own impression is that the detention of my carriage was a pure act of officialism on the part of the Station Master at Jubbulpore. Had I been warned in time I could have secured seats in a through East India Railway carriage, which was also attached to the train, and in which some friends of mine were riding, but, while I remained in happy ignorance of what was impending, the available seats in this carriage were taken by some people who had been the journey at Jubbulpore, and who had apparently enlisted the sympathies of the station master. These persons had, moreover, no right to seats in this carriage, for they were not "through passengers," while there were yet "through passengers" in the train unprovided with proper accommodation.

I am sure you will agree with me on these two points:

1st. That the carriage ought never to have been labelled "through" if it was not to go through.

2nd. If it had become absolutely necessary to detain the carriage at Jubbulpore, then it was incumbent on the Station Master at once to have found me out and warned me of the change, and to have assisted in the removal of my luggage from one carriage to the other, and to have secured seats for me in the East Indian saloon carriage, in preference to passengers only going a short distance. Of course, had I been courteously informed that there was any necessity for my removing from my carriage, I should willingly have accepted it, but no one likes being treated in a curt, summary manner by an overbearing official, especially when right is clearly on one's side. I believe every train is bound to have certain carriages or compartments reserved exclusively for females, and if this is not a rule it should be adopted at once; yet when my carriage was taken off at Jubbulpore, I could discover no such compartment or carriage in our train for first class female passengers. I came right through from Bombay to Calcutta, and can assure intending travellers that the journey can be done in a saloon carriage such as the companies provide for the "through journey" very comfortably, and the heat will not be found very oppressive, but the dust is certainly very trying. I think two rests of an hour each should be given in the journey and some of the rests for ten minutes abolished; this would enable passengers to have a bath and don a clean suit of clothes, which cannot now be enjoyed. The saloon carriages, the only form of carriage that should be allowed in India for first class passengers, are fairly comfortable, and only want tatties to be kept thoroughly cool at all times, and there can be no difficulty in feeding the tatties from tanks placed on the roofs of the carriage.

The water for ablution is now stored on the roof of the East Indian Railway saloon carriages, instead of underneath the carriage, as is the case in G. I. P. carriages. This is a great mistake, because the sun falls direct on the water and it soon becomes almost boiling, whereas when stored under the carriage it remains cool and refreshing, and, if it were but placed under the carriage in a porous tank, it would be of an almost icy temperature. I was very much pleased with the arrangements made for the comfort of the passengers at all the stations between Bombay and Jubblepore. Nice airy rooms, really excellent and scrupulously clean lavatories and closets, with clean towels, brushes, soap, &c., which are supplied by a well-ordered bearer to weary travellers, and these arrangements are indeed almost superior to any I have seen in England. The table kept at the various refreshment rooms on the Bombay side is capital, but no sooner is Jubbulpore reached than a change for the worse takes place, and the accommodation table and charges are all bad.

At Jubbulpore there was but one wash-hand stand for all the passengers. At Dinapur and other places the closets were so filthy that we could not use them, and the lavatory arrangements were very defective. Clean closets and lavatories will cost the East Indian Railway Company very little and enhance the traveller's comfort very greatly, and it is plain by the example of the G. I. P. Railway Company that such arrangements can be carried out in this country.

The charges, too, at some of the refreshment rooms—Allahabad, for instance—are very high, and the goods supplied indifferent.

For example:—

A plate of cold meat with bread and butter 2s.—Rs. 1

Brandy and soda ..... 1s. 9d.—As. 14

which is extravagantly high, I think. Another matter which, in conclusion, I will draw your attention to, is the charge made by the East Indian Railway Company for luggage.

On the G. I. P. Railway each first class passenger is allowed 120 lbs. free of charge *in the van* as is the custom on the English railways, but the E. I. Railway Company will not allow a single ounce in the van, but rigidly exacts payment on full weight, which strikes me as very illiberal, and I am not aware they grant any corresponding reduction on the railway fares of passengers. The least the E. I. R. Company ought to do is to give passengers the indulgence they have on the other Indian and English lines, and let them carry in the van free of charge 120 lbs. of luggage, for no person in this, or indeed any civilized, country can travel without some small amount of impediments.—I am, &c.

Calcutta, 25th April. A TRAVELLER.

A POSER.—At the Court of Sessions, a man was brought up by a farmer, accused of stealing some ducks.

"How do you know they are your ducks?" asked the defendant's counsel.

"Oh, I should know them anywhere," replied the farmer; and he went on to describe their different peculiarities.

"Why," said the prisoner's counsel, "those ducks can't be such a rare breed; I have some very like them in my own yard."

"That's not unlikely, sir," replied the farmer; "they are not the only ducks I have had stolen lately."

"Call the next witness."

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PANCHGUNNY, 13TH MAY.

THERE is not much news from this place, excepting that towards the end of last month we had a visit from an intelligent loafer who had been staying for a few days at Mahableshwur, and had been guilty of no grave impropriety excepting his regard for liquor. The individual in question bore a decided dissipated appearance in every way,—arriving here without any kit, but gave out he was closely connected with one of your contemporaries. After a stay of two days at the travellers' bungalow here, he left this giving the messman a chit to the Superintendent of Mahableshwur, who would (as the individual stated) square his account, but which was totally ignored, so the unfortunate messman was "let in" to the tune of about Rs. 9, and it is reported a similar style of thing was done at Mahableshwur.

I fully endorse the opinion expressed by the writer of a Panchgunny news-letter which appeared in the columns of the bi-weekly edition of the *Times of India* of the 10th instant, stating that there ought to be three classes, viz., Rs. 20, 30, and 40, at the High School here, for until that is done I am afraid it will not succeed as rapidly as it would otherwise do, but I think the Diocesan Board (who appear to have been all along somewhat lukewarm in the matter) are not likely to do much until the arrival from England of one of its important members, and without whose energetic efforts our High School would hardly have been started, so the sooner the "Good Samaritan" comes, the better it will be for all those concerned.

Although we have had some departures, yet the arrivals have exceeded them, our numbers having increased from 70 to 83, which in itself is a denial to the mistaken assertions made by "Disappointment, Brown and Co.," in their letters relative to this station, but to which well-deserved and startling replies appeared. Towards the end of last month a news-letter from this station appeared in the columns of one of your contemporaries, the writer of which is prejudiced, and has been in a discontented frame of mind, almost since his arrival here, so his remarks are, generally speaking, of little worth, especially when they harp upon fancied grievances, and those which are common almost to every station in India, and which can hardly well be avoided.

I believe the Lord Bishop of the Diocese originally intended holding a confirmation early last month somewhere in these parts, but not having done so he has disappointed a good many.

Occasionally stone-throwing on the roofs of native houses at night time takes place, but I have heard of no robberies, though it is reported that natives in the plains below have, from time to time, been called upon to give up the "rotee" they have been carrying.

Cheetahs have again made their appearance here, as a few days ago the half-devoured remains of a pig was discovered under "Table Land," the foot-marks of some large animal being visible all around, so it is to be hoped the beast will soon come to an untimely end before it commits more destruction (especially among the pigs) as the pork here is good, being well brought up.

Since the heavy rain (accompanied by thunder and lightning) which we had on the evening of the 4th instant the weather has been delightful, a pleasant westerly sea breeze continuing all day, which has brought the thermometer down to 68° at sunrise, and 78° at mid-day, which may be considered a very equable temperature.

The Chaplain of Sattara and Mahableshwer, the Reverend C. T. Wilson, arrived here this morning, and intends holding divine service, with celebration of Holy Communion to-morrow morning.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 26TH APRIL.

ABOUT three o'clock yesterday afternoon the P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Simla, Captain S. N. Hector, arrived in harbour with the English mail of the 26th ult. on board. The Simla started from Suez at 8-30 A.M. on the 3rd inst. She brings the following passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. Wm. Ramsey.	Mr. T. Bell.
Rev. L. F. Phillips.	Mr. J. White.
Mr. G. Evans.	Mr. Cook's ayah.
Mr. W. Collier.	Capt. Darrock's ayah.
Mr. J. Rind.	Dr. Shortt.
Mr. A. Walker.	Nine native male servants.

FROM BRINDISI.

Major R. Haig.	Dr. & Mrs. Day.
Mr. J. L. Vincent.	Capt. Martin.

FROM SUEZ—Dr. & Mrs. Kielborn.

FROM ADEN.

Rev. Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Sparshott and two infants.	Mr. E. T. Mungavin. Miss Mungavin.
Mr. H. C. Reynell.	

WEEKLY LONDON LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 26TH APRIL.

SENSATIONS have crowded upon us pretty thickly during the past week, the statement with reference to France and Germany in the *Daily Telegraph* of Thursday having been followed up on Monday by an equally alarmist announcement in the *Daily News* as to political difficulties at home. Of the sensational article in the *Telegraph* I need only say that although it drew forth a host of disclaimers, denials, and contradictions, not only from Paris, but from Berlin itself—the very quarter where the news originated—subsequent occurrences tended rather to confirm its substantial accuracy, or at least to show that, taking the worst view of it, it only exaggerated events that were serious enough. The actual state of matters I believe to be this. The enormous military budget of France, estimated at £18,000,000 a year, and the unparalleled efforts made to reorganise the army, together with the intention ascribed to M. Thiers to fortify the frontier and establish entrenched camps in various parts of the country, excited Bismarck's notice and suspicion. He argued with himself:—If the French, loaded with debt and impoverished as they are, devote such sums to military preparations, they must mean to fight Germany soon in order to avoid payment of the three milliards of indemnity yet due. In the security of Germany, as well as to see that she does not lose the fruits of the late war, we must check these preparations in the bud. From Bismarck's point of view the reasoning is cogent enough, and with such a man the intervals are short from thought to decision and from decision to action; accordingly he instructed Count Harry Arnim, the new Ambassador to Paris, to make strong representations to M. Thiers immediately on his arrival at Versailles. For reasons best known to himself M. de Bismarck expressed his sentiments pretty freely to the informant of the *Telegraph*, who in his turn transmitted the intelligence with tolerable fidelity to London. That journal then published a leading article on the subject, followed on two successive days by letters from Berlin, supplementing and strengthening the position thus taken up. M. Thiers, who is quite *au fait* in London journalism, saw and marked these statements, and it is assumed at once acted on them by sending satisfactory explanations to Berlin. Immediately afterwards, the article, the eminently sensational one of yesterday-week, was published. M. Thiers, who had heard no unfavourable news from Berlin direct, was surprised, and denied, with perfect truth, that he had received any ultimatum, adding that he did not expect one, and trust that the relations between the two countries were excellent. At the same time the semi-official organs in Berlin—M. Thiers's explanations having produced their effect—pronounced the *Telegraph's* statements fictitious. The only way to reconcile these contradictory allegations is by supposing that at a certain date and up to a certain point the journal was correct enough, but that events in some measure superseded its news, and moreover that, in its zeal to make the most of an undoubted catch, it somewhat overstrained the statements. For instance, had it instead of using the word "*ultimatum*" employed the term "representations," and had it said only that Count Arnim *was to* leave, instead of that he *had* left, it would I believe have been substantially correct. If what I hear from more than one quarter of high authority be trustworthy, the intelligence which the *Telegraph* got came from a source so excellent that it was quite justified in publishing what it did. The source was two-fold—one English and undoubted, the other German and *princeps*. It is, moreover, to be noted that indirect confirmation as to the truth of the story is not wanting. The Berlin correspondents of the other papers—the *Times*, for instance—whose representative is on good terms with the Prussian Foreign Office, were silent while the controversy raged here, which they certainly would not have been if it had been in their power to throw discredit on a rival. Most significant of all, when the French Assembly met on Monday after the recess, M. Thiers, although unwell, went down to the hall and urged that the discussion of the Bill on Army Reorganisation should be postponed for three weeks, "from grave political considerations." This means that the President hopes to gain the consent of the Committee to modifications of the proposal sufficient to satisfy the exacting vigilance of Prince Bismarck.

I have been thus particular in dwelling on this matter, because it has led to wide and animated discussion here. The result, I think, is that most even of those who derided the story of the ultimatum as a *canard* are now disposed to admit that there was "something in it." The consequences to France may be momentous, but, I hope, beneficial. She has got a hint, somewhat bluntly no doubt, that she had better not think of war at present, but rather retrench, reorganise and pay her debts. The prospect is of course better for the peace of Europe, and for the interests of trade and industry, so that we must thank Prince Bismarck, while we pity the French their redoubled humiliations.

The sensation which the *Daily News* originated had less life and vigour than that stated by its rival, exactly by so much as Mr. Frank Hill is interior in brains and force of character to Mr. Edward Levy. It had nevertheless a basis in fact. I have more than once mentioned Mr. Fawcett's Bill for the reform of Trinity College, Dublin, and pointed out that the Government would find itself in a serious difficulty in dealing with the question of higher education in Ireland, inasmuch as, while opposing Mr. Fawcett's plan, it did so as the avowed advocate of an arrangement more favourable to the Roman Catholic hierarchy. When the Bill came on for a second reading, Mr. Gladstone announced that he would support the first portion—which repealed Tests—but not the second, for the future organisation of the College, as he considered it unsatisfactory, and that the Government would next year propose a plan of their own. Mr. Fawcett accepted the concession so far as it went, but persevered with his Bill all the same. It was to go into Committee on Tuesday, and at a Cabinet meeting on Saturday the Ministers resolved to face the difficulty at that particular stage. It was determined that Lord Hartington should move an instruction to the Committee to divide the Bill into two parts, with the view of carrying that portion which dealt with the abolition of Tests, while the second portion should be dropped. As this course would be by no means popular with independent Liberals, it was also resolved that the matter should be made a question of confidence in the Ministry, and that if defeated they would resign. There was no great secret about this decision; it was trumpeted all over the Clubs on Saturday night and during Sunday; but no one believed that the Government was in serious danger, since it was tolerably certain that the Conservatives did not wish to come into power at this particular moment, while many of the Liberals, particularly those who had quarrelled with their Dissenting constituents, would do anything, vote any way, to avoid dissolution. Nevertheless, the *Daily News* thought it right to come out on Monday with a leaded leader—in humble imitation of the *Telegraph*—announcing that this week would probably see the resignation of the Ministry, to be followed by the advent to power—for years—of a Conservative Government, and a general election in the autumn. The news created a sensation; the funds fell, and for some hours we were all uneasy. By and bye when the true dimensions of the danger were ascertained, there was a reaction, and I fancy that leaded leaders have now had their day for some time. The *Daily News*, however, did service to the Government by its article; the Liberal members were thoroughly frightened back to their allegiance, and we now hear men like Mr. Trevelyan, of whose perfect independence there is no doubt whatever, saying that, with all his faults, they will not turn out Mr. Gladstone to make room for Mr. Disraeli. As it happens, the occasion to test their zeal has not arrived. Mr. Fawcett has not been able to obtain an opportunity of bringing his Bill into Committee, and when, last night, angry at the Government for not giving him a night to discuss what they were going to treat as a vote of confidence or no confidence, he moved the adjournment of the House and forced on a debate, he was ignominiously beaten. The plain truth is that, while Mr. Gladstone is scarcely trusted on the matter of Irish education, Liberals are not better disposed to trust Conservative politicians, and as, under the most favourable circumstances, Mr. Fawcett's Bill could not become law this Session, it is felt that time would not really be lost if we waited till next year to compare the Government plan with its rival.

The American reply to Lord Granville's last despatch has not yet come, but we already know that it will be unfavourable. In fact, the Washington Government has so far committed itself that it cannot openly and unreservedly withdraw the indirect claims. But there is little doubt that it would fain do so, if it directly could, and it makes no secret of its belief that it would never get a dollar of damages under that head. The only question therefore now remaining is between giving notice to the arbitrators next month that the proceeding are brought to a close so far as we are concerned, and that we do not recognise the existence of the tribunal for the purpose originally contemplated—and finding some *tertium quid*, some middle way of reconciling the point without any substantial surrender on our part. I believe our Ministers have not even yet given up all hope, but practically the modes of settlement are reduced to two—a voluntary declaration by the arbitrators themselves, or some sort of promise from our side which will give the Americans a colourable pretext for alleging or fancying that they have got a *quid* for their *quo*. The first plan at one time seemed hopeful enough, but, as the meeting at Geneva on the 15th passed without any statement beyond mere formalities, the chance is now over until the 15th of June, which is too late. The other plan has been ventilated by the *New York Herald* and is at least ingenious. The United States, we are asked to believe, do not and never did expect a farthing for consequential damages, and in putting them forward were actuated solely by a wish to define the exact position of neutral States in cases of war. Satisfy them on this score and they are content. Let Great Britain undertake to consider herself bound by the same restriction which she now seeks to place upon the Americans; in other words, let her engage on her part never to claim consequential damages in the event of the United States through any of their citizens committing similar breaches of neutrality to that alleged in the case of the Alabama, and President Grant will at once withdraw the indirect claims. The only objection to this idea is that it too effectually gives us all we want. There would be no difficulty on our part in pledging ourselves as to a policy which we have maintained from time immemorial; we should be delighted to do so; the real obstacle would be on the other side. Nothing could persuade the Americans that by such a course they were not conceding all that is in dispute; and they would be right in thinking so. We shall learn nothing authoritative on these points, however, until next week; and if Lord Russell's motion is, as seems probable, again postponed from Monday we may not hear anything even then.

The unfortunate shareholders of the Old Bank of Bombay, whose case will now, it is believed, come on in the House of Commons on this day week, have secured a powerful advocate in an unexpected quarter. Mr. John Stuart Mill wrote a letter some time ago from Avignon to Colonel T. A. Cowper, in which he dwelt strongly on the default of Government and their neglect of the most necessary duties of supervision, and said that, after their attention had been called by remonstrances from home to the state of matters, this neglect was almost equivalent to a moral complicity with the misdeeds of the directors and managers. Mr. Mill, in fact, thinks the shareholders have a moral if not legal claim. I send you the letter entire, as an interesting document, since it appears to have only now seen the light.

The proposals to amalgamate the various submarine telegraph companies between England, France, and India, of which I have more than once spoken, have at length been precisely formulated, and the shareholders will be asked at meetings next week to sanction them. The four companies are the Anglo-Mediterranean, Falmouth, Gibraltar and Malta Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta, and British Indian; and the consolidation of the shares and stock will be on the basis of taking each nominal £100 in the different companies as worth—the Anglo Mediterranean £200, the Falmouth £120, the Marseilles £100, and the British Indian £120. These relative proportions are founded on a computation of the present receipts, and an estimate of the prospects of the several undertakings. The shareholders will receive in the new company—the name of which I suppose will be the Anglo-Indian Submarine—fully paid shares of £10 each. The capital required for distribution will be £6,397,000, but it is intended to fix the nominal capital at £6,800,000, as further sums may hereafter be required for extensions. The existing Reserve Funds to the amount of £70,000 will be the basis of the new Reserve. When the arrangements are complete the new company will thus be a very powerful organisation, since by the concessions which the Anglo-Mediterranean has bought up from different Governments the whole of the Mediterranean and Levant will virtually be in its hands.

A prospectus of the Malabar Company, Limited, appears to-day in some of our papers with an announcement that applications for shares are to be addressed to Messrs. Forbes and Co. I fancy the success which a subscription list would obtain here would largely depend on the chances of a Stock Exchange settlement being fixed. The negotiability of shares is a *sine qua non* with most investors at present.

Although the money market is slightly easier again, and things are on the whole much better than they were at the beginning of the week, cotton is again dull, and the sales moderate. The representatives of the manufacturing interest complain freely enough of unprofitable trade, and of the price of the raw material having risen beyond the point at which yarns or cloths respond to the upward movement. Mr. Hugh Mason, the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, who is a large spinner at Ashton-under-Lyne, at a recent meeting of the Chamber, denounced Mr. Mundella's Bill for limiting the hours of female labour and factories as inopportune, and as a needless aggravation of the manufacturer's difficulties. He said it could not be denied that the trade had prospered a few months ago, but the raw material had risen in price 70 per cent., and a profit was now unattainable. Yet, though Mr. Mason said this with general approval, the anomaly remains that makers take contracts for long dates, and that many are thus engaged months in advance. It is clear enough that much of the business done is at a loss, for small failures occur frequently, the strain, as is inevitable, falling heaviest on the weaker firms: but the one effectual remedy, a reduced production, is not tried, because, as has always been found, there is no proper organisation in the trade.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

THE HURRICANE AT ZANZIBAR.

BY the mail that arrived yesterday we have interesting news from Zanzibar concerning Dr. Livingstone and the great hurricane at Zanzibar of which we were informed by telegraph. The correspondent who forwards to us a copy of Captain Fraser's report, and whose letter is dated the 22nd ult., mentions that the Livingstone Search Expedition was then still at Zanzibar preparing for the journey to Ujiji. The party, in his opinion, would not be ready to start for a month from the time at which he wrote, as little or no assistance was being given to them by Dr. Kirk. A report had reached Zanzibar by a messenger who brought letters from Unianyembe that Dr. Livingstone and Mr. Stanley, the *New York Herald's* Commissioner, were both at Ujiji well, and in no want of supplies. The man, who was questioned by our correspondent, affirmed that he had been told the fact by Said bin Majid, who is a well-known Arab merchant, and lately brought a large body of retainers from Ujiji to help his brethren at Unianyembe, who are hard-pressed by the Wanyamevezi, with whom they are at war. Many believe in the truth of the story at Zanzibar, and the fact of no letters having been received at Zanzibar would not, in our correspondent's opinion, discredit it, as he considers, in all probability rightly, that Mr. Stanley is sharp enough to ensure the news reaching the *New York Herald* first. But we at this time have broader grounds on which to form an opinion as to the value of the report than the residents of Zanzibar had last month. The report of course may be true, and no doubt every one sincerely hopes that it may be so; but we cannot help thinking that if Mr. Stanley and the Doctor were living comfortably at Ujiji, Mr. Stanley would use every means in his power to forward the news to Aden, the nearest telegraph station, with directions to telegraph it at once direct to New York. With this object, he would no doubt send notes by different messengers to Zanzibar to ensure the news reaching. The telegram we received ten days ago reporting Dr. Livingstone safe with the *New York Herald's* Commissioner was probably founded on this report; and if any news from Mr. Stanley had reached Aden and been telegraphed to America we should by this time have heard more about it.

The following is Captain Fraser's report:—

"The rainy season set in this year six weeks earlier than usual, completely destroying the young rice crops, and doing much injury to the country generally. The traders from the northern ports also suffered severe losses from their produce, chiefly avechella weed and hides, arriving in a damaged condition from constant exposure to rain. During this period, the wind hung from S.W. to S., barometer steady, average daily range 29° 85'.

On the 14th, the wind was rather fresh from S.W., with heavy rain towards evening. At 7-30 P.M., the wind came from W.S.W., with rain; at 11 P.M., wind gradually increasing in strength, with dark threatening appearance to the southward; at midnight it blew a gale; wind slowly veering to the southward, barometer 29° 80', and steadily falling.

Daylight, 15th, a hard gale with incessant heavy squalls and rains; barometer 29° 70,' wind S.W., still veering to the south; the atmosphere dark with rain and spray, driven before the gale. Everything obscured from sight a few yards off out of doors.

At 8 A.M., gale slightly moderate, but barometer continued falling more rapidly; bar. 29° 40.' Wind S.S.W., still veering towards south. Heavy rain, and dark threatening appearance all round; a short broken sea running from S.W.

At 8-30 A.M. it partially cleared, and the damage thus far caused by the storm could be seen. The Sultan's 50-gun frigate Shah Allum dismasted, almost all the native craft sunk or on shore. The iron roofing of the Sultan's two large houses, of the English Mission, with the belfry, of Reick, Gibson and Co.'s, and many others, entirely blown away, and many native houses and trees blown down.

At 9-30 A.M., the storm again blew hard from the south, with heavy rain squalls, increasing in violence to 10 A.M., from which time till noon it blew with great fury, driving sheets of rain and spray over the town, and bringing up a high tumbling sea from the southward. From 10 to 12 A.M. wind S. to S.B.E. blowing in furious gusts with heavy rain. Bar. at noon 28° 85' having fallen one inch since the commencement of the storm.

From noon to 1 P.M. the wind moderated slightly, the squalls being less violent, and not so frequent. At 1-30 the wind lulled, and soon fell calm. To the N. and N.W. the sky was obscured by a gloomy, leaden-colored cloud-mass hanging low down over the sea; to the east, it appeared overspread by a sombre purplish haze; to the south and west, it was clearer, indicating that there was little to apprehended again from that quarter.

The Shah Allum, corvette Secunder Shah, steam yacht Madijee (formerly the well known Shenandoah), steamer Sultana, and British ship Bushire Merchant, were all on shore to the northward, and every native vessel in harbour, either on shore or sunk. The North German brig Adeli Oswald, which was loaded and ready for sea, had disappeared; she parted her anchors at about 10-30 A.M., her head sails were run up, evidently with the intention on the part of her captain of running before the storm, and getting clear to sea. Jib and staysail, however, were seen in a few minutes to blow to ribbons, and she was soon lost sight of, making for French Pass under bare poles.

Many thought the storm had blown itself out, and congratulated themselves accordingly, but others, more experienced and weatherwise, saw the worst was yet to come, and made what preparations they could to meet the re-curve of the hurricane that it was now evident was sweeping over the island.

At 2 P.M. bar. 28° 85', a faint breath of air came from N.W., soon dying away, and quickly followed by a light breeze from N.N.W., rapidly increasing in strength; at 2-10, a terrific blast from N.N.W. burst over the town, barometer rose fast as every minute the hurricane increased in fury; at 2-30 bar. 29° 08'; wind unsteady, shifting from N.N.W. to North, and occasionally to N.W.C.N. From half-past 2 to 3, the hurricane was at its height, blowing with terrific violence, driving the spray in clouds clear over to the back of the town. Several unfortunates who had unconsciously ventured to the beach during the lull, were beaten down at once, and hurled away like straw by the furious wind, some killed and others badly maimed. The atmosphere was so darkened by rain and spray, that nothing could be seen out of doors a couple of yards off.

At 3 P.M. bar. 29° 45', still rising but not so rapidly as before. From 3 to 4, hurricane sensibly moderating; at 4, bar. 29° 60', weather clearing, and wind and rain abating. Something of the awful ruin that had ensued from the fury of the hurricane, could now be seen by such as ventured to face the lessening storm.

The only vessel afloat was the Abydos, and she was only saved by Captain Cumming taking the precaution to have steam up early in the morning, and by steaming full power in the height of the storm, the strain on the anchors was eased and the vessel saved. The Lobelia of London was on shore, lying on her broadside off the Custom-house pier, bilged and a complete wreck. The s.s. Star sunk off the Sultan's palace. The native huts almost all destroyed. All the trees torn, mangled, or uprooted; the Government and Consular flag-staffs gone; the beach strewn with wreck and damaged merchandise; the streets blocked with debris of all kinds, and almost every large house more or less damaged. Barometer continued to rise gradually and steadily till midnight, when the mercury was 29° 80'.

Fearful as appears the scene of desolation presented by the wreck-stream harbour, and the half-ruined town, days must elapse before any adequate idea of the frightful calamity that in a few hours has fallen on this unfortunate island can be formed. Enough however is known to induce the belief that all the clove and

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S.S. STH J. R. CARNAC, Captain McNeill, arrived yesterday from the Coast and Goa with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major Johnstone, and one hundred and twenty deck passengers.

THE S.S. OTTERBURN, 854 tons, Captain Henry Mitchell, arrived yesterday from Newcastle (December 20), vis the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 10 boxes specie, 23 packages almonds, 11 packages gums, 100 bales piece-goods, and 93 bales skins. The vessel touched at Malta, Constantinople, Port Said, Jeddah, Hoodooda, and Aden, and is consigned to Messrs. Alsen, Riebe & Co.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		MAY.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
3 41 a	0 8	Wednesday ... 15	9 56 m	2 9
5 6 a	2 10		11 40 a	0 11
5 10 m	0 7	Thursday 16	10 39 m	2 3
6 11 a	3 0		.....	.....
6 43 m	1 1	Friday 17	0 53 m	1 7
7 14 a	3 2		0 38 a	2 2
8 1 m	2 0	Saturday..... 18	1 52 m	2 9
8 12 a	3 8		1 57 a	2 5
8 58 m	3 3	Sunday 19	2 39 m	4 1
8 50 a	4 3		2 51 a	3 1
9 42 m	4 9	Monday..... 20	3 16 m	5 5
9 30 a	4 8		3 38 a	3 7
10 23 m	5 11	Tuesday..... 21	3 52 m	6 8
10 8 a	5 0		4 20 a	3 10

Moon—First Quarter, 15th, 8h. 56m. P.M.

BOMBAY MAYO MEMORIAL FUND.

ADDITIONAL subscriptions paid in to the New Bank of Bombay up to 4th May :—

D. Graham	Rs. 200	M. B. Mannel	Rs. 100
A. B. Blaschcek & Co....	100	J. N. Graham	100
Remnie, Scovell & Co....	100	P. Facheio	100
K. C. Maciver.....	100	Brought forward	3,650
Kumkler, Preiswerck & Co	50	Total Rs...	4,500

Subscribers are requested to pay their donations to any member of the Committee, the undersigned, or into the New Bank of Bombay.

G. T. ROBINSON, Hon. Secretary.

THE MEETING OF THE JUSTICES.

"AGAIN the want of a quorum" was the burden of the song of those Worshipful Justices of the Peace, who met at the Town Hall yesterday, and, after wasting a precious hour, retired as they came without having transacted any business. Three o'clock was the time fixed for the meeting. By half-past 3 about twenty Justices had collected, but there seemed to be no chance for the deficiency being supplemented. In very despair the Commissioner waxed facetious, suggesting that for the next meeting a picture of the Justices waiting for a quorum should be freely distributed!

Mr. Martin Wood mentioned (in the face of a gentle hint from the chairman that he would be indulging in unconstitutional talk) that there was an urgent demand for vaccination on account of the serious epidemic now prevalent, and he would suggest that the Commissioner should bring the matter to the notice of the Bench at once. Calves and heifers might be placed at the disposal of the Health Officer as a preventive measure. Dr. Blaney said Dr. Simon was very much against that mode of treatment, but from what he could see here it was very good, although he did not pretend to be an authority on the subject. The Commissioner said, if it met Mr. Wood's views, he could put in the papers at once and they could be received and circulated by the Clerk of the Peace. This method was at once adopted by the Commissioner.

The Chairman, Mr. Connon, remarked that the rules said if there was no quorum, "the Chairman shall adjourn the meeting." He did not think it was necessary to make a formal motion to adjourn; and he therefore took it upon himself—with shame and confusion of face of those Justices who were not present, and whose sins he most fully confessed—to adjourn the meeting until Thursday next, to-morrow. (Laughter.)

The Justices then separated.

THE PROPOSED MEETING OF JUSTICES ABOUT SALARIES.

To Colonel J. A. BALLARD, C.B.,
and others, Justices of the Peace, Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,—I only received yesterday your requisition, dated the 7th inst., for a meeting of Justices for the purpose of rescinding the resolution passed on 12th April last, and of re-considering and re-adjusting the salaries and allowances of the Municipal officers and establishments item by item as heretofore.

I regret that my answer did not accompany the publication of your requisition in to-day's papers. You are aware that there must be seven clear days' notice given in the *Government Gazette* of such a meeting as you wish to have called. The *Government Gazette* being published on Thursday, you will see that we cannot legally have this proposed meeting before Friday the 24th, the Queen's birthday and a holiday, and a day, therefore, when I cannot well have the meeting called. Saturday the 25th is to be taken as a very general holiday or half holiday. Then Monday the 27th is mail day. So that I cannot see any convenient means of having the meeting before Tuesday the 28th. I propose, therefore, subject to further advice, and having in view the general convenience, to have it called on that day, of which due legal notice shall be given.—I have the honour, &c.,

JOHN CONNON, Chairman.

Bombay, 14th May, 1872.

CONSECRATION OF A NEW CHURCH.

THE consecration of a new Goanese Church in Bombay, at Burrows' Lane, took place on Sunday last in the presence of a large concourse of Catholics. The new building is dedicated to St. Francis Xavier, the glorious Apostle of the East. Soon after 8 A.M. the ceremony commenced, led by the Rev. Vara, in which the clergy took part. It lasted about two hours, and was followed by a High Mass, during which both the musicians and singers performed their duties satisfactorily. There was another band stationed outside which played during the intervals. In the evening a solemn Te Deum was sung, followed by a procession and benediction. Both in the morning and evening the church was crowded.

Father Athaido, a professor of a college at Goa, was chosen to preach, and the congregation was much impressed by the simple, but eloquent, manner in which the extraordinary traits in the career of St. Francis Xavier were brought to their notice. The ornamental part of the business was not neglected. Especially in the evening the illuminations were grand. A series of arches had been put up in the lane leading from Girgaum Road, interspersed with stands of light, and on both sides numbers of flags waved overhead. The private buildings adjacent to the church were decorated with green boughs and flowers, and this contributed in no slight measure to make the place look cheerful. No doubt the Goanese felt proud to have as their own a magnificent little chapel raised in the face of great opposition. Great credit is due to the committee and other gentlemen, to whose zeal and energy the success of the undertaking is ascribed.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following epitome of the reports on the prospects of the season and state of the crops appears in the *Gazette of India* of Saturday :—"Except in the Madras Presidency, Mysore and Coorg, the fortnight has been, on the whole, rainless, though showers varying from one-tenth of an inch to two inches have fallen in parts of Bombay, in the north-west corner of the Punjab, and in Eastern Bengal. The cyclone of the 2nd and floods have inflicted much in Southern India; but in Mysore and Coorg, where the violence of the storm was less, its effects have been in the main beneficial. In the northern coast districts the rain seems to have improved the general condition. But there are symptoms of a decline in the state of the public health. In Bombay prices are, on the whole, steady: a slight tendency upward is perceptible in Khandeish and Nassick, while in Sind and Guzerat, there is, if anything, a slight fall. The Punjab rabi harvest is pronounced an average one; in Oudh the same disappointment appears to be felt as was noticed last fortnight in the North-Western Provinces. In the Berars the want of water again begins to be felt. Elsewhere things are unchanged."

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

NOTICE.

THE GREAT NORTHERN INDIA DERBY SWEEP—1872.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
MAJOR G. DALRYMPLE HAY, B. S. C.
C. E. HERBERT, Esq.
B. E. DOMVILE, Esq., R. H. A.

Tickets Rupees 10 (ten) each, Cash.

Five per cent will be deducted (for the benefit of the Murree Racket Court Building Fund, and the "Peshawur Vale" Hunt and Race Funds).

Rs. 500 (five hundred) will be divided amongst those who draw *starters*.

After deducting all expenses the residue will be divided—
The winner to take two-thirds.
The second horse ,, one-quarter.
The third horse ,, one-twelfth.

To close on the 21st May, and Drawing to take place the same day at the Murree Club.

Applications and remittances to be made to
THE SECRETARY,
Murree Club, Murree.

IMPORTS OF RAW COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

FROM a statement submitted to Government by Major Moore, Acting Cotton Commissioner, we see that during the weeks ending 23rd and 30th April last, 140,535 cwts. of raw cotton were imported into Bombay by water, 2,986 cwts. of cotton were imported from the Persian Gulf, 149 cwts. from the Madras Presidency, 142 cwts. from the Sind Province, 22,365 cwts. from Cutch, 30,355 cwts. from British Concan, 84,535 cwts. from British Gujerat, and 3 cwts. from Goa. From another statement we observe that during the weeks ending 20th and 27th April last, 135,878¾ cwts. of raw cotton were imported into Bombay by land. 60,916¼ cwts. by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, 71,275¾ cwts. by the G. I. P. Railway, 3,653¾ cwts. by the East India Railway and 33 cwts. by the Madras Railway.

BOMBAY RACES—1872.

ENTRANCES AND NOMINATIONS, 1st MAY 1872.

THE DEALERS' PLATE.

Messrs. Kelly and Abdoola's	c a h	Shanghai.
,, ,,	c a c	Scottish Chief.
,, ,,	b a h	Cross Bee.
Mr. G. Richards'	b a h	Moonshine.
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h	Khagan.
,, ,,	b a h	Mokatul.
,, ,,	g a c	Saum.
,, ,,	b a c	Dilbur.
,, ,,	b a h	Mobarez.
Captain Phillips'	c a h	Mordecai.
Messrs. Adam and Feroze's	b a h	Krooshan.
Mr. Jowadbin Saleh's	b a h	Nassur.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's	b a c	Adonis.
,,	b a h	The Saltan.
,,	g a h	Joodie.
,,	g a h	Moortaban.
Mr. Sulliman Sana's	b a h	Morning Star.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.

Messrs. Kelly and Abdoola's	b a c	Tokey.
,, ,,	b a h	The Earl.
Mr. Ali Abdoola's	b a h	Sunbeam.
Mr. Ali Asker's	g a h	Hajee.
Captain Phillips'	g a h	Khyzer.
Ali Asker Confederacy	g a h	Mint Master.
Mr. N. Manockjee's	b a h	Advance.
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h	Silvertail.
,,	g a h	Maharaj.
,,	g a h	Khusro.
,,	c a c	Bin Nissar.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's	b a h	Volcano.
,,	g a h	Moslem.
,,	b a g	Merry Legs.

THE FORBES' STAKES.

Messrs. Kelly and Abdoola's	c a s h	Satellite.
Mr. Hume's	b w g	Dick Turpin.
,,	b e c	Sophister.
Mr. N. Manockjee's	b a s g	Victor.
Major Probyn's	b a s g	Middy.
H. H. Aga Khan's	b a c	Sha Shahan.
,,	b a h	Zeeba.
,,	b a s m	Rayna.

THE MAIDEN GALLOWAY PLATE.

Messrs. Kelly and Abdoola's	c a h	Shanghai.
,, ,,	b a h	Cross Bee.
Mr. Ali bin Amer's	b a g	Moobaruk.
H. H. Aga Khan's	c a g	Meerawkur.
,,	b a g	Namon.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's	b a g	Mabrook.
,,	c a g	Little John.
,,	g a g	Ruby.
Mr. N. Manockjee's	c a g	Shah Rookh.
,,	b a g	Usaff.

THE DERBY.

Messrs. Kelly and Abdoola's	c a c	Tokey.
,, ,,	c a c	Scottish Chief.
,, ,,	c a h	Shanghai.
Mr. Ali Asker's	g a h	Templar.
,,	c a h	Shadow.
Messrs. Adam and Feroze's	b a h	Krooshan.
Mr. Jowad bin Saleh's	b a h	Nassur.
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h	Khaghan.
,,	c a c	Saum.
,,	c a c	Bin Nissar.
Major Probyn's	c a h	Bheel Chief.
Captain Phillips'	c a h	Mordecai.
Ali Asker Confederacy	g a h	Mint Master.
Mr. N. Manockjee's	b a g	Usaff.
Mr. G. Richards'	b a h	Gladiator.
Mr. Aga Mahmood's	b a h	Moonshine.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's	b a h	Firmaz.
,,	c a h	Volcano.
,,	g a h	Moslem.
,,	b a h	The Saltan.
,,	g a h	Shadow.
Mr. Sulliman Sano's	b a h	Morning Star.

THE COWASJEE JEHANGHEER PURSE.

Major Probyn's	b a s g	Middy.
Mr. Ali Abdoola's	b a s f	Mog Merrelies.
,,	b a s m	Coquette.
Mr. N. Manockjee's	b a s g	Victor.
Mr. Hume's	b e c	Sophister.
H. H. Aga Khan's	b a c	Sha Shahan.
,,	b a h	Zoeba.
,,	b a s m	Rayna.

THE GREAT BOMBAY SWEEPSTAKES.

Messrs. Kelly and Abdoola ... One nomination.
H. H. Aga Khan ... ... One nomination.

THE GALLOWAY PLATE.

Messrs. Kelly and Abdoola's	c a h	Shanghai.
,, ,,	b a h	Cross Bee.
H. H. Aga Khan's	c a g	Meerawkur.
,,	b a g	Namon.
,,	b a g	Jairam.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's	b a g	Mabrook.
,,	b a g	Merry Legs.
,,	c a g	Mameluke.
Mr. N. Manockjee's	c a g	Shah Rookh.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE.

Messrs. Kelly and Abdoola's	c a c	Tokey.
,,	c a c	Scottish Chief.
,,	c a h	Shanghai.
Mr. Ali Asker's	c a h	Shadow.
Major Probyn's	c a c	Bheel Chief.
Capt. Phillips'	c a h	Mordecal.
Ali Asker Confederacy	g a h	Mint Master.
Mr. G. Richards'	b a h	Moonshine.
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a c	Saum.
,,	g a h	Khaghan.
,,	c a c	Bin Nissar.
,,	b a c	Dilbur.
,,	b a h	Mocatul.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's	b a h	Volcano.
,,	g a h	Moslem.
,,	b a h	Joodie.

THE COLT'S PLATE.

Messrs. Kelly and Abdoola's	c a c	Tokey.
,,	c a c	Scottish Chief.
Mr. Ali bin Amer's	b a g	Moobaruk.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's	b a c	Lasjine.
,,	b a c	Adonis.
Major Probyn's	c a c	Bheel Chief.
H. H. Aga Khan's	b a c	Sherebell.
,,	c a c	Bin Nissar.
,,	g a c	Saum.
,,	g a c	Shahab.
,,	b a c	Dilbur.

H. H. ALI SHA'S CUP.

Messrs. Kelly and Abdoola's	c a c	Tokey.
,,	c a c	Scottish Chief.
,,	c a h	Shanghai.
Mr. Ali Asker's	c a h	Shadow.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's	b a h	Volcano.
,,	g a h	Moslem.
,,	b a h	The Sultan.
Major Probyn's	c a c	Bheel Chief.
Captain Phillips'	c a h	Mordecai.
Ali Asker Confederacy	g a h	Mint Master.
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a c	Saum.
,,	g a h	Khagham.
,,	c a c	Bin Nissar.
,,	b a c	Dilbur.

TOWNLEY M. FILGATE,
Honorary Secretary Western India Turf Club.

Bombay, 14th May.

INDIAN ITEMS.

MOOLTAN is at present very healthy. Of the troops only about 40 are in hospital. The heat is very oppressive.

WE understand that Colonel Clerk of the Mysore Commission, on his return from England on leave, will be appointed Superintendent of the Nugger Division, Colonel Elliott reverting to his former appointment. —*Bangalore Herald.*

AN EXTRAORDINARY TELEGRAM.—When the assistant station master at Attaree was killed on the Punjab line last month, the telegram which communicated the tidings to the Lahore station was in the following rather extraordinary terms :—"Mohun Lall, assistant station master, run over by No. 6 up passenger train cut into pieces and died while jumping over the break van when train was in motion"!

INHOSPITABLE TREATMENT TO A PANTHAY PRINCE AT RANGOON.—We have only just heard of the treatment which the Panthay prince received at the hands of the local administration, and are sorry to find that the Panthays' kindness to the Sladen expedition seems to have been so soon forgotten in Rangoon. In one of the narrowest and dirtiest streets of this town, a small hovel was engaged, and this son of the ruler of Talifoo and his few followers were placed there without furniture or even a servant to attend their wants. They came to British territory unostentatiously, and we certainly managed to treat them as if they had been simple messengers carrying a letter from some small Burmese official. We are surprised that some more courteous treatment was not shown these distinguished visitors, if only out of gratitude for their generous treatment of the Sladen expedition in 1869. In olden times in British Burmah we used to be more hospitable to the bearers of friendly letters.—*Rangoon Mail*, May 4.

AFGHANISTAN.

WE recently wrote that there was a prospect of more trouble for the Amir of Cabul from the independent manner in which his troops treated his commands. The greater part of his army is now disbanded, and he finds that when he wants them he cannot get them to return. By latest news from our Cabul correspondent we learn that a collision has occurred at Chareekar, Kohistan, between some of this recusant soldiers and a party sent to recall them to service, resulting in the loss of a few men on both sides and the wounding of Mahomed Hossein Khan, the son of Mustafee Hubeeb Oola Khan's brother. On Mahomed Hossein Khan returning to Cabul, the Amir ordered all the men on leave to be recalled to punish the deserters. But the old question of pay was in the way. After the Herat war the army were nine months in arrears, and on getting their furlough the sowars received one month's pay and the infantry Rs. 5 each. They now refused to return to service. Usmut-oolla Khan, the son of Uzeez Khan, Gilzai, just at this time fled to Cashmor, where he lives in rebellion to the Amir who has not forces to attack him. In order to make a demonstration, the Amir has pitched the tents of his whole army in the field, and is making believe to have everything ready for a great campaign. But the people are not deceived. His force is perfectly unsubstantial. General Pollock has reached Teheran, and from there proceeds to Bushire *en route* to England. Two Europeans are expected at Cabul from Candahar. The Amir has given up his barrack building plans, and is getting ready a new dack bungalow for the reception of Europeans.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, April 26.)

IN the House of Lords the business of the week has been of a very unimportant nature. Lord Granville has laid the American counter case before their lordships, and a debate upon the whole question is fixed for Monday next.

In the Commons, in reply to the request of members for particulars respecting the arbitration on the American claims, Mr. Gladstone declined to afford them until the Government were aware how the question would be met in America. The reply of the United States Government to the note of March 20 is expected in a few days. The Committee on the Ballot Bill have discussed all the remaining clauses.

An animated debate came off last evening on Mr. Fawcett moving the adjournment of the House, in order that he might protest against the policy of Ministers with regard to the Dublin University Tests Bill, the *Daily News* having on the 22nd April announced that Ministers would consider the opposition a vote of want of confidence, and if beaten resign. Mr. Gladstone having explained, the motion was withdrawn with a threat to renew it very shortly if some arrangement is not meantime made by Government.

Her Majesty has held a Drawing-room and given an afternoon reception at Buckingham Palace during the past week. The Queen will hold a Drawing-room on May 6, and is expected to take her departure for Balmoral about the middle of May.

The Princess Imperial of Germany has given birth to a daughter.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are travelling in Italy.

The Empress of Germany is about to pay a visit to the Queen of England shortly.

A grand reception of the remains of the late Earl Mayo took place yesterday in Dublin.

The French National Assembly has again met, after an interval of three weeks. The report on the capitulation has been handed to the War Minister.

Great disturbances have occurred owing to a Carlist rising in Spain. The military have had several encounters with the insurgents: all the frontier provinces are in a state of siege, and great excitement everywhere prevails. A priest who led one of the revolutionary bands has been captured and shot.

The Russian Government, it is reported, is about to open negotiations with China, with a view of extending its southern frontier in that direction.

It is still considered possible that the United States Government will yield the indirect claims. Public opinion in America tends in that direction, and the *New York Herald* suggests that the question should be reduced to a principle of international law, and that in the event of a war in which Great Britain shall be a belligerent and America a neutral, the latter Power shall not be held responsible for consequential damages under similar circumstances.

A meeting will be held to-morrow evening, under the presidency of the Duke of Edinburgh, to raise a fund towards a memorial to Lord Mayo.

The Marquis of Queensberry has taken the oath and his seat in the House of Lords.

The Marquis of Lansdowne is to be the new Under-Secretary for War, vice Lord Northbrook.

Lord Rivers, Mr. Guildford Onslow, M.P., Dr. Attwood, and Mr. Lamont are named as the proposed bail for the Tichborne claimant. They will have to justify for £5000.

Vice-Chancellor Malins has granted an order to wind up the India and London Life Assurance Company, one of the companies amalgamated with the European Assurance Company.

The Duke of Edinburgh will inaugurate the London Exhibition of 1872 to-morrow evening, April 27.

The Indian Finance Committee have examined Mr. Harrison, the Comptroller-General of Calcutta, and Mr. Gay during the past week.

The extradition of Margaret Dixblane, the woman accused of murdering Madame Riel, has been granted, and she has been handed over to the English officers.

The American crew to row in the international match have arrived in London. The race is expected to come off on the 10th of June.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Sir H. W. Barron, Bart.; Sir R. H. Cox, Bart.; Major C. Jervoise; Capt. Macdonald, late I. N.; Col. A. H. Duncan, Ben. Ret.; Lieut. M. N. Coombs. Ben. Ret.; Lieut. J. N. Mercer, R.N.; Lord Audley; Professor Westmacott, R. A.

LORD MAYO'S FUNERAL.

THE Dublin correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes :—Although the postponement of the State reception of Lord Mayo's remains interfered seriously with the effect which would have been imparted by the presence of immence crowds, employers refusing a second holiday to their workpeople, the ceremonial was brilliant, and made a manifest impression upon the Dublin public. Dublin has witnessed very few great funerals. That of the Duke of Rutland occurred nearly a century ago. Lord Beresborough was publicly buried in 1847. Since then middle-aged men recall the scene of Daniel O'Connell's interment, which had the grandeur of a universal outpouring of the people into the streets, and out of the country for a circuit of many miles into the city. Still later the funeral of the Rev. Dr. Spratt, the Temperance Reformer, was a scene which had its own inferior points of solemn splendeur. But none of those more modern occurrences gave any idea of the military tribute of to-day. The great mass of the people was found at two points—the landing of the body on the quay, and the esplanade of the Royal Barracks where it was finally delivered over to the family. The procession extended above two miles, the first half of it perfect as to scenic effect; the second part which consisted of the carriages of private persons towards the close rather dingy. The scene in Dame-street which took in all the gorgeous portion of the programme, was at half-past one o'clock exceedingly fine. The tenantry in front, with white scarves; the squadrons of horse following; the band playing the "Dead March," which was done splendidly; the seamen and marines of the Enchantress; the banner of the Star of India; the banner of St. Patrick; with the well known presence of Lord Strathnairn, the Marquis of Drogheda, Viscount Powerscourt, and groups of distinguished officers, formed a picturesque and suitable demonstration. The fact that it was a funeral which was not made vivid even by the reversed arms and crape of the soldiers who lined the streets, was very sadly recognized when, the Lord Lieutenant in plain morning dress having passed by, supported by the Marquis of Lorne, representing his father, the Duke of Argyll, the mourners who had a personal loss to deplore followed on foot. No one—even among a population not so sympathetic as that of Dublin—could have felt less than grief to see the almost infant son of the murdered Earl taking part in a ceremonial of which he could scarcely have comprehended the meaning. There was pretty general complaint that the citizens had not been invited to fall into the procession after te hearriages, but the programme certainly did not exclude them, and if they refrained from taking advantage of the opportunity, it was not from unwillingness, but want of organization. The people of Dublin, even of the lowest class who thronged the streets, were most respectful in their demeanour. At the Royal Barracks, the last and most imposing part of the state ceremonial occurred. An array of carriages had been drawn up along the road in front. Equipages occupied by friends of the officers of the garrison stood in the Royal-Square, while the Palatine and cavalry squares on either side afforded good positions to a large assemblage. From the house-tops of the eastern side many beholders had a bird's-eye view. The procession filed in by the east gate at ten minutes to two o'clock, and its several sections proceeded to the places assigned to them. In the centre on the north side was placed the gun-carriage conveying the body. Immediately in front stood Captain Lockwood (aide-de-camp to the late Earl, and with him at the time of his assassination), bearing his lordship's coronet on a black cushion. A guard of honour of the Coldstream Guards occupied the rear, three aides-de-camp were on either side of the catafalque, and also a wing of the King's Dragoon Guards, while the tenantry of the late earl occupied the extreme left (north-east). On the south side, extending from the west, there were the Royal Marine Light Infantry, the Royal Marine Artillery, from the Vanguard, the officers and seamen of the Enchantress, and also of the Vanguard, the cavalry bands, and the infantry bands massed, the latter playing the "Dead March in Saul." On the south side, too, and directly opposite the body, the Marquis of Drogheda was in charge of the banner of the Order of St. Patrick. Having thus formed, the tenantry resumed the procession once more, four abreast, with their heads uncovered, and followed by the Marquis of Drogheda, in charge of the standard of the Order of St. Patrick, which was borne by two sergeants of Carabineers field round the body, and took their places immediately on the left of it. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, decorated with the Order of the Knight of St. Patrick, the Marquis of Lorne, in the uniform of Artillery Militia, attended by two aides-de camp, the Viceregal household and a guard of honour of the King's Dragoon Guards left the east and west slowly past the coffin saluting, filing out by the western gate. Then came the late Earl's sons and brothers and immediate friends, followed by their carriages and proceeding round the catafalque, thus formed immediately beside it. The Carabineers, with standards lowered, came next in sections of four, and proceeded out by the west gate. There followed the carriages of the Lord Mayor, the Lord Chancellor, and those of noblemen and citizens who attended the funeral. These, too, passed out by the western gate, and the public ceremonial was brought to a close. The remains were conveyed, escorted by a squadron of the King's Dragoon Guards, to Palmerstown House, Naas. The Lord Lieutenant's anxiety to have everything done in such a manner as to pay the most marked tribute of respect to the memory of Lord Mayo is greatly appreciated.

LADY MAYO.

THE members of the late Government, by whom Lord Mayo was appointed Governor General of India, have signed a note addressed to Lady Mayo, expressive of their condolence with her ladyship and admiration of the character of her late husband. This note has been signed by every member of Mr. Disraeli's Cabinet. Her Majesty has, it is stated, on two occasions, before and since her arrival in England, communicated to Lady Mayo expressions of sympathy under her bereavement. Her ladyship has also been appointed Honorary Lady of the Bedchamber to her Majesty. On Saturday a meeting is to be held at Wills's Rooms, at which the Duke of Edinburgh will preside, for the purpose of raising a fund to be applied, under the direction of a committee of subscribers, in such a manner as will evince their regard for the late Lord Mayo and admiration of his memory as a distinguished Indian administrator and a valued public servant, and as one whose estimable qualities in private life especially endeared him to all classes, creed, and parties.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

MR. JOHN STUART MILL ON THE BANK OF BOMBAY QUESTION.

"Avignon, June 26, 1870.

"MY DEAR COWPER,—I knew before reading your pamphlet that the Bombay Government, having, by the constitution of the Bank, the appointment of three of the nine directors, was morally responsible, not necessarily for the strict prudence of all the Bank's transactions, but at all events for their not being in violation of the admitted and generally practised rules of safe and legitimate banking. I knew also that those rules had, by the directors of the Bank, been flagrantly and systematically violated. But even after all I had read, my idea of their misconduct fell short of what it is shown to have been by your detailed history of their proceedings. And the many years during which I knew, studied, and profited by the work you did for the Bombay Government have taught me to repose great confidence in any statements of yours which moreover in the present case, rest upon, and can be easily collated with report of a Government Commission. It is hardly possible for abuse of trust to be carried to a greater pitch in the forms of banking than it was by the managers of the Bombay Bank. When (to omit many other disgraceful facts) nearly half the capital of the Bank passed, on nominal security, into the hands of a speculator who was himself one of the directors or into those of friends recommended by him, generally for the purpose of propping up his own speculations; when the Secretary, Mr. Blair, who was allowed to lavish the funds of the Bank without check or control, received large pecuniary favours from this person, and when two even of the Government directors, one of whom was long president of the Bank, realised large sums by the sale of the allotments which they received from speculative companies to whom loans were made by the Bank, the case was certainly one which, in a good system of commercial law, would come within the definition of criminal bankruptcy; and if justice were done, the chief culprits would be expiating their guilt by fine and imprisonment. Now I find that the Government throughout the whole course of the Bank's misconduct were as utterly regardless of their obligation to watch and control its management as if no such obligation had existed. They gave no instructions to the Government directors. They allowed the Bank to be carried on under the new charter without even any bye laws to govern and direct the management, and they neither obtained nor sought, from their representatives on the Board, any information respecting its proceedings. The great pressure of public business an an Indian Government might be some though a very insufficient excuse for this quiescence as long as there was nothing to excite suspicion. But the quiescence continued after the mismanagement and embarrassments of the Bank were so so notorious even in England as to alarm the Secretary of State, who felt it his duty to warn the Bombay Government. After this the conduct of the Government was, if anything, more discreditable than before. Their unwillingness to admit that anything was seriously amiss almost amounted to complicity. To the warnings and questionings which they now frequently received from their superiors in England and at Calcutta they answered smooth things, extenuating to the utmost the amount of mischief, abetting the director in withholding information demanded of them, and acting as if it was their deliberate purpose to screen the misconduct of the Bank, though possibly only desirous of screening their own neglect of the duty of supervision. It is shown that had the Bombay Government, even after they became aware of the evil, done their duty in preventing further malversation, the Bank, notwithstanding the great losses already sustained, might have been saved from insolvency and the property of the shareholders in great part preserved to them. By not having done this, even if by nothing else, the Bombay Government made itself morally a party to the misconduct of the directors, and responsible for it to the sufferers. It may be said that the majority of the directors, including those most actively guilty, were elected by the shareholders. But, considering the extreme difficulty under which shareholders labour, as well in England as in India, in choosing trustworthy directors, or in controlling them, it is certain that the shareholders placed (as they had every reason to think themselves warranted in placing) their principal reliance on the Government, whose representative on the board, themselves high in the public service, must, if they did their duty to Government even as the largest shareholder in the Bank, take care that its interests, in common with those of the other shareholders, should receive ordinary and decent regard from those to whose charge they were entrusted. The shareholders would have had no claim to indemnity from the Government for ordinary losses, or for such as were occasioned by irresistible circumstances, or even by ordinary and venial mismanagement. But they have a just claim *in foro conscientia* to reparation from the Government for loss sustained by gross and criminal violation of duty on the part of its agents. An able speaker in the House of Commons, who was master of the facts, could make a speech on them which would resound through the whole country, and would be damaging to any Government that resisted the claim.—I am, my dear Cowper, very truly yours,

"Col. T. A. Cowper." "J. S. MILL.

THE PARK LANE MURDERESS.

THE Belgian murderess, Diblanc, should have been at once surrendered by the French authorities, the extradition treaty being simple enough, but they chose to contend that it was first necessary to consult those of Belgium. Hence delay has occurred in bringing her over; but the Belgian Government gave instant assent, so far as they were supposed to have anything to do in the matter. She has been delivered up and will probably be here immediately. There is a story of another attack by a Communist, in Brook street, upon an invalid master and probably there will be several attempts to get up a small panic in regard to foreigners—this is one of our rational English ways.—*Home News.*

ERRORS OF THE PRESS.—For "Fleshy brown noses," *read* "Freshly blown roses."
For "We shall be hanged," *read* "We shall be changed."
For "The enemy was repulsed with great laughter," *read* "The enemy was repulsed with great slaughter."
For "Eating a coachman," *read* "Beating a coachman."
For "Small ox in a lady's pocket," *read* "Small box in lady's pocket."
For "The lot of horses," *read* "The lot of her sex."
For "With bending stoop and lighthouse form," *read* "With bounding step and lithesome form."
For "Sunbags flag," *read* "Sunbeams play."
For "In the broom to mammy given," *read* "Is the boon to memory given."
For "Ne'er to face a gander," *read* "Ne'er to fade again."
For "The bison is no drum," *read* "The vision is no dream."
For "Jugs of worthless spirits frozen," *read* "Joys, like viewless spirits, flown."
For "Potatoes of Europe," *read* "Potentates of Europe."
For "His Grace the Duchess," *read* "Hi ;Grace the Duke."
For "Ever-failing remedy," *read* "Never-failing remedy."
For "Infernal state of nature," *read* "Internal state of nature."
For "Died of the turtle," *read* "Dined off the turtle."
For "Ruffians," *read* "Russians."
For "Matter of heresy," *read* "Matter of hear-say."
For "Delirious girl," *read* "Delicious girl."
For "Found dead with a long word in his mouth," *read* "Found dead with a long sword in his mouth."
For "A fund of fat is bottle," *read* "Famous in battle."
For "Hen which croweth," *read* "Hour which cometh."

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